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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1901. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2297

TO FIGHT INCOME TAX

Three Law Firms to Engage in the Assault.

ROBERTSON & WILDER FOR DEFENDANT

Merchants' Association is Advised
That the Dickey Law is
Unconstitutional.

The consensus of opinion of the three law firms engaged by the Merchants' Association, as to the Income Tax, is that it is unconstitutional. The firms who rendered opinions to the Association today were Hatch & Stillman, Smith & Lewis, and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan. These opinions were read this afternoon at a joint meeting of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce with the Directors of the Merchants' Association.

PRESIDENT FRED. W. MACFARLANE, OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The opening gun fired by the Merchants' Association at the Income Tax law, the product of the First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, has made a bull's-eye. Three opinions from representative legal firms of Honolulu were submitted yesterday to the Merchants' Association and the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on Wednesday, in which all three agree that the Income Tax law as passed by the Legislature is unconstitutional.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the office of F. W. Macfarlane in the Judd Building, the opinions were read and discussed. They were lengthy and exhaustive documents. It was agreed that the law was faulty drawn and it was also stated that it would not stand a test in the court.

It was decided that a test case be brought at once in order to get the matter, as soon as possible, to the attention of the Supreme Court. The three legal firms will hold a conference at an early date and decide upon the manner in which the case will be managed. The Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce have placed this matter in the hands of the attorneys entirely.

The attorneys also stated to the meeting that their advice to all merchants in the city and elsewhere, and all persons interested is that the blanks now being circulated by the Tax Assessor, be filled out and the returns made to the assessor, "under protest."

Treasurer Wright said yesterday that he hoped that any contest of the tax law that was to be made, might come at once. With an immediate conclusion of the case, should it be decided against the law, the Treasurer could do away with the services of the extra men now in the employ of the assessor, who are used on the Income Tax matters. As the Attorney General is very busy engaged with other matters just now, the Treasurer has retained A. G. M. Robertson to prepare all the papers for the Income Tax, the forms now being used having been drawn by him. Should the case come to trial the defense will be conducted by Robertson & Wilder.

Capt. Paul Smith Commanded.

Captain Paul Smith, a former military man of the Territory of Hawaii, has been recommended for promotion by Major James F. Case of the Fortieth Infantry of the United States. The news of his excellent service is embodied in a letter to Governor Dole. The letter reads as follows:

Governor S. B. Dole.
My Dear Sir: I take this method of communicating to you my high appreciation of the services of Captain Paul Smith of our regiment.

He has been attached to my battalion the better part of the last year and the remarkably good record is due in great measure to his excellent work.

Neither yourself nor the most worthy citizens of Honolulu have come to regret your representation in the United States Volunteer Army. Very respectfully,
JAMES F. CASE,
Major, Fortieth U. S. Infantry.

New Hotel Opening.

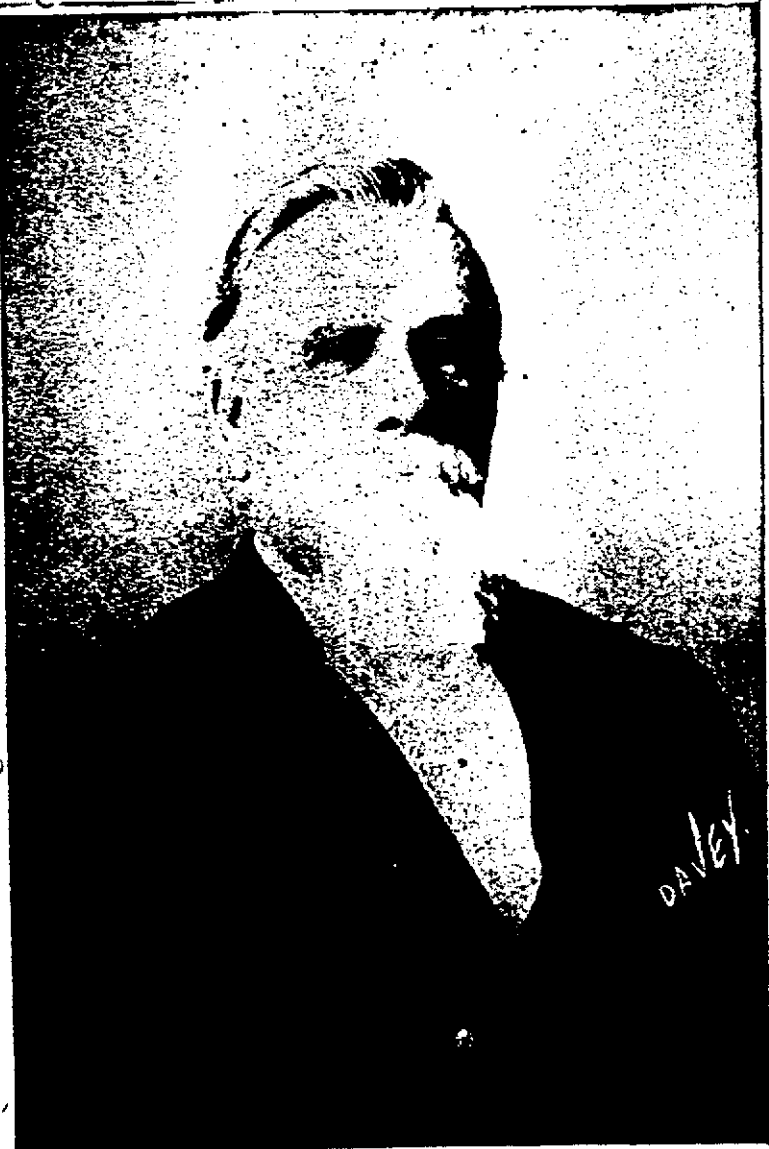
Mrs. H. L. Herbert, wife of the well-known local cricketer, who has just opened the LANTERN Hotel and restaurant on King street, marked the formal launching of her enterprise by an informal "at home" last evening, at which a number of friends of the Herberts were present.

"IT AIN'T ME, IT'S DR. JORDAN."



HON. WILLIAM C. WILDER DIED EARLY LAST EVENING

The Funeral Will Take Place at the Family
Residence This Afternoon
at Three.



THE LATE WM. C. WILDER.

Wm. C. Wilder, the eminent citizen, whose life practically went out Tuesday when the stroke of apoplexy fell, passed away last evening at 8 o'clock. He was in a comatose state until the last and died peacefully. A sketch of his life has already appeared in this journal.
During the afternoon Mrs. Wilder, overcome by the long strain of watching at her husband's bedside, was obliged to retire to an adjoining room, where she was attended by members of her family and a physician. At the time of his death Mr. Wilder was surrounded by his entire family and near relatives with the exception of his son, Judge Gardner K. Wilder, who is ex-

POSTOFFICE WILL SOON BE OPEN FOR NIGHT DELIVERY

Authority From Washington to Employ Men
For New Service--A Boon to the
People of Honolulu.

Chief Clerk Kenake of the postoffice has perfected arrangements and secured the necessary authority from Washington to keep the postoffice open night and day. A force of three men is being instructed in the duties of handling the mails so that they can look after all arrivals from 6 p. m. until 6 a. m.

This arrangement will prove a boon to residents of Honolulu, as they will be able to call for their mail at any time of the night, register a letter for the Mainland or for the other islands, and buy a money order for the same destinations. The department is now awaiting the arrival of frog grill work with which the present general delivery window will be shielded. This will be on the style of grill work seen in banks. There will be two windows with a small hand aperture in each. These windows will be labelled "A to L" and "M to Z." Letters addressed to persons whose names begin with letters from A to L inclusive will call at the first window, and those whose names begin with letters from M to Z inclusive will present themselves at the second window.

It is now planned to have two men on duty in the postoffice from 6 p. m. when the day force quits work, until midnight, and one man from midnight until 6 a. m. when the day force again appears. Only the general delivery window will be open. It is not anticipated that there will be a rush of Japanese, Chinese or Hawaiian residents on the postoffice after nightfall, and the change is, in fact, mainly intended to supply the wants of the white population which cannot find time from various occupations to go to the postoffice during the day.

Mr. Kenake, in speaking of the new system, said to an Advertiser reporter: "There will be three men on the night force. Just how they will be divided, but it is a question yet to be decided, but it is possible two will remain on half the night while one will take the lone

watch. This is done to handle any mail that comes in late, or after the day force is supposed to quit its work. It will be a good thing for the office. For instance, a steamer is going out at 9 a. m. The night force can make up the mail that comes in, and when the mail is ready to be closed every letter will have been prepared to go out. As it is, under such circumstances, we have to get some of the clerks out at an unearthly hour of the morning to come down here to handle the overnight collection, and that bungles up the working hours of the day force. In this way they will make up mail both for the islands and for the Coast and keep everything right up to date, or, strictly speaking, right up to the hour.

"I have had this plan in mind for the past six months and have been lucky enough to get authority from Washington for putting the new method in vogue.

"One can appreciate how much this new system will affect the laboring men. For instance, a mail comes in from the Coast in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock the delivery window closes. The laboring man who finishes his work at Waikiki or some other far-away place at 5 o'clock catches his car, goes home, cleans up, has his dinner and then wants to get his mail. This he has not been able to do. If he wants his mail in the morning he has got to get out an hour or two earlier. Those who are employed down town can run over to the postoffice any time and get their mail. Another thing which will benefit laboring classes: On Saturday nights if one wants to get a money order and register his letter to be sent to the Mainland he can do so. Under the present system he has little opportunity to do this in the day-time. We are giving two hours a day more to keep the office then under the Republic, but the advantage is slight to these men.

"When the night system is to be inaugurated, we will give the public ample notice."

pected to arrive from Hawaii this morning on the Mauna Loa.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the family residence on Pensacola street. Rev. George L. Pearson of the Methodist Church officiating. The pall-bearers will be W. P. Allen, H. P. Baldwin, S. B. Rose, John Oosterwijk, A. S. Hartwell and John A. McCandless.

The Hon. Wm. Channing Wilder was

(Continued on Page 2.)

WANT CASH IN THE BANK

Chinese Consul is Opposing Any Transfer.

FUND FOR RETURNS MUST BE INTACT

Immigration Bureau Holdings
Unproductive--Need Ready
Money.

Formal protest has been entered by the Chinese Consul to the transfer of the \$221,000 of the Immigration Trust fund from the First National Bank to the Territorial Treasury. The representative of the Orientals now in the Islands takes the position that the fund is the property of the Chinese who contributed to it, and that any transfer of it to the Treasury of the Territory, where it might be used as necessary demands, would be endangering the interests of the people whom he is here to protect. The protest has been sent not only to the officials who have the fund in charge, but also to the bank.

This may mean that there will be a contest over the possession of this fund. The money held in the Immigration fund reached the First National Bank after the liquidation of the Postal Savings Bank, where such sums as were collected had been deposited according to the law. The money represented in the total was collected from the Chinese laborers for the purpose of providing a fund from which they must pay their way to their homes and of their terms of contract labor. These sums of money were placed in the savings bank in the name of Wray Taylor, then Commissioner of Immigration, and drew interest at the regular rate, the principal being held by the Government, as was all other money on deposit in the savings bank, the entire amount of the deposit being guaranteed by the bonds of the bank.

Since the liquidation this money has been in the bank and the Territory has neither been receiving interest nor had the use of any part of it, although there is no danger of a call for the whole amount at any time, and at present there is very little demand upon the fund, as the number of returning Chinese is small. That there will be a large proportion of the amount which never will be called for is anticipated by some of those who have been in connection with the affairs of the Bureau of Immigration in the past. The Treasury, when the cash comes into its hands, would not be called upon to meet demands for any large amounts at one time, and in the meantime would have the use of funds which are not productive and in lieu of which the Treasury may have to pay interest for cash to tide over the period until taxes begin to come in. The text of the protest which was directed to Mr. Taylor, as secretary of the Bureau of Immigration, and which was turned over to the acting Governor, is as follows:

As the representative of the Empire of China and in behalf of the Chinese subjects in the Territory of Hawaii who contributed to the Immigration Trust fund and who alone are entitled to withdraw or receive the same, I beg to protest against any diversion of said fund for the use of the current expenses of the Territory or any other purpose. It is my duty to take steps in the proper courts and elsewhere, which I will do to protect the interests of the Chinese contributing to this fund. Pending such proceedings I beg to file with you this protest against interference with said money.

To this communication Mr. Cooper replied:

Your letter addressed to Wray Taylor, ex-secretary of the Bureau of Immigration, was referred to me. I have to say that you must have been misinformed that the money was to be used for the current expenses of the Territory. The money will be held by the Territorial Government and will be paid over to the Chinese laborers on their return to their native land.

The Chinese Consul, it is said, has forwarded the details of the entire transaction to Minister Wu Ting Fang at Washington.

Water for Plantation.

Negotiations have been made with Gay and Robinson by the Hawaiian Sugar Company which will result in the waters of Makaweli stream being brought to the plantation. This will give them more than twice the supply they have now, which is derived at present from the Hanapepe stream. By this addition to their resources, the plantation will increase its yield very materially. The cost of the new water supply will be something in the neighborhood of \$200,000. When work on this ditch will begin is not known definitely, even by the directors of the plantation. The preliminary work will begin this morning.

Reports from Kahuku are that the scarcity of labor is such that one plantation contemplates closing down for that reason alone, and that others may follow this lead.

SALARIES ARE FIXED

Conferees Decide Upon All the Figures.

MOST CHANGES ARE TO HIGHER RATES

Changing Garbage Collections to the Public Works Department.

House bill No. 2, fixing salaries and pay rolls for the biennial period, was agreed to yesterday in Conference Committee, ordered typewritten, and a committee of three named to look after its enrollment. In addition the consideration of bill No. 3, providing for current expenses of the Government, was taken up and some progress made with it.

The completion of the consideration of the salaries bill was not accomplished without the display of the hand of the Home Rulers, for more than once there was a remark thrown into their midst from the Republican side, referring to the evident plan of raising all appropriations to such figures that a call for an extra session to provide for revenues would be inevitable, and all that was drawn by these jeers was a complacent smile. Even John Emmeluth referred to the openness of the work of his fellow party men, but there was never a word of back talk. The scheme was understood, and once when on a reconsideration of some small item the amount was raised rather sharply, both Emmeluth and Monsarrat remarked that it seemed to be time to quit and make the bill up on the basis of the highest figures.

There were more than a few clever little passages during the day, but no strenuous fights except upon the unpaid plague bills. As usual, every time there was a reconsideration or a contest of any kind, the outcome was the acceptance of the higher rate of pay. One of the most exhilarating episodes was the crossing of swords by Paris and White, when the question was the raising of the rate of pay of the deputy sheriff of South Kohala. White said he favored the amendment for the reason that Waimea was the Texas of Hawaii, where cowboys carried lives in their back pockets. Paris replied at once that it was no worse than Lahaina if the report of the Grand Jury was to be taken as a guide to opinion, and the laugh went around at the expense of the Maui man. There was another laugh when the question of the plumbers' inspectors came up and both Emmeluth and White asked that the matter go over until the afternoon session.

The putting through of the salaries bill was due in some measure to the fact that in the body of that bill there had been put in nothing about the military, those items being under the current expense portion of the appropriations. Emmeluth insisted that there could be done nothing of this kind, as there was no mention of the military in the bill, and that had there been anything of the kind it was probable that no conference would have been given by the House. A few minutes later when the Independents put into the expense bill the provision for the proposed Board of Health boat for the service to Molokai, they were met with the laughing retort from Monsarrat that he would vote for the military, as it seemed the intention to load up the bill and there should be no discrimination shown. Senator White had tried to put in the army salary items under that head, so there should be something of a battle today when the Conference Committee tries to complete its work.

Compromise seemed to be the rule, for there were several instances where the pay of heads of departments was placed at a figure close to the top but shading it a few hundreds. This was true in the case of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who will receive \$4,800, and the Surveyor, whose stipend will be \$5,000. When the Board of Health was up there was an attempt to make the executive officer also the purchasing agent, but Emmeluth came to the rescue and said the officer was too hard-worked and could not do the business. So there was created a new place, the salary being put at \$2,400. The physicians were placed for most part at the lower figures adopted by the House, though there were a few exceptions. Honolulu got two doctors. The Senate carried its plan for the bacteriologist and the inspectors, and Hilo was given an inspector as well.

The radical change of the day came in the placing of the garbage and excavator service under the Road Department instead of the Board of Health. This was done on the score of economy of administration, as there are now three separate heads keeping live stock.

Herr Berger was given an increase of salary to \$5,500 for the period and with the change that the bill was to take effect July 1st the consideration of it closed.

less there arises a need for it. The item for the police alarm system was inserted at \$20,000 and the incidental account will be kept within \$30,000.

Under the Public Works Department the wharves and landings throughout the Islands were fairly well treated, but when Honolulu was reached \$10,000 was out of the original figure, \$50,000. The sum of \$12,000 was given for parks and the bill was left after several private road claims had been passed.

When the Conference Committee adjourned at 4:30 o'clock it was to meet again at 9 o'clock this morning. This will mean a short session, as the House meet at 10 o'clock.

Mahukona Celebrates With Sports.

MAHUKONA, July 6th.—Beginning with a salute of thirteen guns at 8 o'clock when the flag was raised, the Fourth of July celebration here was of the rousing kind. The sports of the day began at 9 o'clock. The following was the programme: Sailing race, Captains Hukal, Wahine Joe Perry, Prize, 4 Sweaters. Rowing Race, Captains Ali, Luka, Kahal. Prize, 3 shirts. Boys' Swimming, 1st prize, hat; 2nd prize, shirt. Men's Swimming, 1st prize, watch; 2nd prize, tie. Greased Pole, prize, \$3 in quarters. Tug of War, prize, box of cigars. Plank Race, 1st prize, shirt; 2nd prize, tie. Water polo, prize, 4 caps. Judges: Mr. Smithies, Mr. Irish, Mr. Luk. At noon there was a luncheon at which the toast to the flag was heartily responded to by the natives. E. A. Fraser, presided. In the evening there were fireworks.

CIVIL SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

Two Days Will Be Given to Grilling in October.

The local board of civil service examiners has elected A. B. Ingalls, of the customs service, permanent secretary. Mr. Ingalls has his office in the gaugers' division of the custom house, where he will receive all applications of those who would take the examinations. The next examinations will be those held October 19th and 26th, 1901. Applications to take the examinations may be made to Mr. Ingalls at his office up to September 12th. The local boards are always made up of five members, but as yet there are only four members here. The reason for this is that the fifth member of the board always is the letter carrier member. This is done for the reason that Congress has provided for the payment of a substitute for the letter carrier while he is on such service, something that has not been done in any other department. This gives to each board one member who is not detained by other work from doing all that is necessary for the proper carrying out of the examinations. The positions for which examinations will next be held here are:

OCTOBER 19. Acting assistant surgeon; aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey; assistant examiner, Patent Office; assistant topographer; bookkeeper; civil and electrical engineer; copyist topographic draftsman; farmer; fish culturist; hospital steward; industrial teacher; meat inspector; junior civil engineer; manual training teacher; matron, Indian service; mechanical and electrical engineer; register and receiver's clerk; seaman; superintendent of construction; surveyor general's clerk; teacher, all kinds, Indian service; topographic draftsman; trained nurse.

OCTOBER 26. Apprentice; bookbinder; book typewriter; clerk qualified as stenographer and typewriter, Land Office service; compositor; electrotypist, all kinds; elevator conductor, departmental service; guard, U. S. penitentiary service; messenger; messenger-boy; press feeder; pressman; stenographer; stenographer and typewriter; stereotyper; tagger; typewriter; watchman.

CUPID DRAWS A LONG BOW

Last evening, at the residence of Mr. Arthur B. Wood, on Nuuanu avenue, Mr. H. M. Siemons and Miss Laura E. Burdick, both of this city, were made husband and wife by the Rev. T. L. Pearson. Promptly at 8 o'clock, the wedding party entered the spacious parlor, which had been artistically decorated in ferns and white carnations, and took their places under a large mow of white ribbon. After a few remarks, appropriate to the occasion, the mystic words were spoken that bound the two young people in the solemn obligations of matrimony. After the ceremony refreshments were served.

The bride comes of a well known family in southern Michigan. Her father is a banker and wool merchant in that portion of the State, and is interested in several large business enterprises. Mr. Siemons is a civil engineer in the employ of W. A. Wall of this city. He is a Stanford man, and while a student in that university, was a prominent figure socially, because of his superior musical attainments. During his entire college career he was one of the elite club solists. His father is a real estate and mining broker in Butte, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Siemons will spend their honeymoon on the peninsula, after which they will return to this city which is to be their future home.

The engagement and the incidents that led up to the engagement of the young people are romantic. Mr. Siemons came to the Islands some months ago to accept a position under the government as a surveyor. He was sent to Kona, and there met the young lady who last evening was made his wife. Their acquaintance rapidly ripened into love, and Mrs. Siemons, who was here with an invalid brother, returned to the States some two months ago, but not to remain. As soon as she could perfect her plans, she returned to the Islands, arriving here on the last steamer. In the past four months, Mrs. Siemons has traveled something like fifteen thousand miles, in order that she might see her invalid brother safely home, and return to the Islands once more.

During their residence in Honolulu, the young people have made many friends, who wish them a bright and prosperous future.

FINANCIAL MISFIT WILL BE NEARLY A FULL MILLION

Territorial Treasurer Wright Analyses the Present Situation and Finds But Little Comfort in It.

With the opening of the biennial fiscal period and the near approach of the time when the taxes will be turned into the Treasury of the Territory, the prospects of the year are being canvassed thoroughly by the men in the office of the Treasurer. Mr. Wright himself has burned the midnight electric bulb on more than one evening trying to get at the key to the puzzle of how to pay a bill for two dollars with only a dollar and a half in hand, which will about represent the state of things which will obtain next year. To him there seems no sunshine in the prospect at all. That there is any way of escape other than through an extra session for the purpose of passing a loan bill, he cannot see, and he is always ready to urge the necessity for such action. When the subject of the probable difficulties of the Treasury Department was brought up yesterday, Treasurer Wright said:

"Putting the matter in the best possible light, in my opinion the income tax receipts must be depended upon to pull through the Department in the next year. This conclusion is reached by the consideration of the figures which now appear to summarize the prospective receipts and expenditures for the first year of the fiscal period. The tax collections which will come in between November 1st and December 15th, will amount to something like \$850,000. This would make a fair balance upon which to commence the year but unfortunately there will be a big hole cut into that to cover the back debts. By the time the cash is available to pay there will be in the neighborhood of \$250,000 of registered warrants outstanding. These of course must be paid to stop the interest. To this sum must be added something like \$75,000 for the payment of interest and other incidentals of expense, and to complete the total of the 'dead horse' charges, at least \$100,000 must be set aside for the payments on unexpired contracts and for such necessary outlay."

"That means that out of the \$550,000 of taxes which I expect will be turned in before the close of the year, one-half will be taken in the meeting of old accounts. That would leave the Treasury balance then at some \$425,000. There will be more than that amount for the year's expenses, however, for the average monthly collections from the various sources, such as land sales, the license taxes, leases and other offices which produce revenue to the Government, is \$70,000. That would give, then, in the year which must elapse before the 1902 taxes are available an additional sum of \$840,000 which would give to the Treasury, to carry through the Government for the year 1902 until the tax period comes again, \$1,265,000."

"How far this would go may be seen when one comes to consider the expenditures which must be made in that period. Though the salaries bill has not been completed it would be a fair estimate to put the monthly list at \$85,000. Then the current expense list would be about the same amount, which would mean that the monthly expenditures would reach \$170,000. For the ten months to be covered before the new collections would be available, the total on these two accounts would be \$1,700,000. This you will see leaves nothing for the improvements account or for public works of any nature whatsoever. Yet there is a half million, in round numbers, of a shortage there. This, too, when we have had a saving of some \$300,000 in our interest account. I will confess that I can see no way out of the fix if the income tax cannot be collected."

Officials of the Government who see in the rapid agreement of the Conference Committee an Appropriation bill within a short time, and who are convinced that there can be no extra session, are casting about in their own minds for a remedy for the condition of affairs. One of these said yesterday: "There must be much of the current expense appropriation which is left unspent. For instance, I should say even if the Legislature does authorize a steamer for the Board of Health, the money should not be spent. The same way in the Public Works Department. Much of the road work in all probability will be allowed to lie without being touched. I can see no other way to hope to get through. Of course, there will be kicking done, but the only reply that a head of department could make in that case would be, 'Well, there is no money to pay. You get me someone to do the work and depend on the next Legislature for the money, and I will authorize it.' Discrimination in making the expenditures may put the period through with not more than a few hundred thousands of registered warrants."

THE QUESTION OF DRAWBACKS

An Important Decision of Treasury Department Affecting Honolulu.

Treasury Department, June 12, 1901. Sir: The Department is in receipt of your letter of January 14 last, relative to the application of John D. Gueck & Son, requesting liquidation of drawback entries Nos. 2383 and 3170, covering certain floor plates shipped to Honolulu.

The shipments were made under timely entries and official supervision. Entry No. 2383 covered 664 iron floor plates for exportation ex ship Challenger, which vessel officially cleared from your port on April 14, 1900, and the landing certificate filed states that the merchandise was landed in Honolulu between September 1 and 25, 1900. Entry No. 3170 covered 29 iron plates entered for exportation ex Southern Pacific Railroad Company, via San Francisco, to Honolulu. This entry was filed April 19, 1900, and the certificate of inspection issued by the collector of customs at San Francisco shows that the merchandise was shipped May 26, 1900.

It appears that the merchandise covered by each entry was shipped from the United States before June 14, 1900, the date of the taking effect of the Territorial Act of April 30, 1900; and the applicants, therefore, claim that drawback should be allowed at your port, notwithstanding the fact that the merchandise arrived at Honolulu after June 14, 1900, and would, in the event of such allowance, be subjected under the provisions of section 433 of the act of July 24, 1897, to a duty equal to the drawback paid on the entry of the merchandise at Honolulu.

In this regard, I have to advise you that the whole question is disposed of adversely to the contention of the applicants, by the decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Crossman vs. United States, wherein it was held, following De Lima vs. Bidwell, that the Hawaiian Islands ceased to be a foreign country within the meaning of the tariff laws, under the provisions of the joint resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, approved July 7, 1898 (30 U. S. Stat. L. pp. 750-1).

No drawback can, therefore, be allowed in this case. You will be governed accordingly in this and similar cases. Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING, Acting Secretary, Collector of Customs, New York.

W. L. Meredith, ex-chief of police of Seattle, was killed by John W. Conditine, after the former had attempted his assassination. The men were once partners, but lately were sworn enemies. Conditine had Meredith put out of office. Meredith was the son of the chief of the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, D. C.

A number of good harbors plentifully supplied with fresh water are to be found on the Kerguelen Islands. Their nickname of Desolation Islands (which originated in the brain of Captain Cook) notwithstanding, their wealth in animals and minerals is sufficient to insure the living of their population. The climate is very healthy, having been favorably compared with the climate of the English channel islands.

Leaving aside the commercial worth of the islands (which is considerable, as they possess coal and petroleum in quantity), the situation and isolation of the Kerguelen group is such as to render them priceless in case a naval war closed the Suez canal, as then their transformation into a coal and provision station would give them a considerable national importance.

JEAN B. SABATE, Honolulu, July 8, 1901.

HIGH PRAISE FOR THESE ISLANDS

Australian Shipbuilder Says America Has Got an Envious Prize.

Edward Rich, president of the largest ship building concern in Australia—Edward Rich & Co., Ltd.—was here yesterday from Sydney, N. S. W. On his way to the United States he stopped off at Honolulu for several days.

"The United States was very fortunate in securing the Hawaiian Islands and the other powers very unfortunate," said Mr. Rich. "They afford not only an invaluable coaling station but are in themselves immensely rich in natural products. Honolulu is destined to be a great capital. Its population will increase from 100 to 200 per cent within the next decade beyond a doubt. But everything said there is fearfully high, so high as to be prohibitive to the laboring man. The day we steamed out of the harbor there were nine men of war in the harbor coaling up. Two were English, three German, one Italian, two French and one Japanese."

Mr. Rich is on his way to New York and from there will sail to Dundee, Scotland, to consult with the Scotch ship builders. He is at the Miuand—Kansas City Journal.

THE WORD OF A HONOLULU CITIZEN

About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Can this be so? Is it true? These are the questions which every man and woman in Honolulu suffering the torture of kidney disease asks as they read the published accounts in newspapers about medicines which claim to cure it. Whatever the conclusion arrived at touching the truth of these cures they can't doubt the following, for it took place in Honolulu and the experiences are those of a representative citizen:

Mr. Cyrus S. Edison of Kapiolani Park, this city, says: "I am at present a teamster and came to the Islands fifteen years ago. Previous to that I drove a stage coach in the United States. These occupations necessitating my being out at all seasons were no doubt the cause of my kidney disorder. I had the ordinary symptoms of this complaint, and resorted to a host of things to cure it. All of them failed to do so, however, and when I had almost given up hope I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and got some at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They did indeed relieve me and I am quite satisfied with the benefit they have been to me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Claudine for Maui Ports.

Wilder's steamship Claudine, Captain Parker, sailed yesterday evening at 5 o'clock for Lahaina, Kahului and way ports with the following passengers: J. A. McCandless, H. A. Isenberg, Mrs. Auger and son, Mrs. Otis, Mrs. G. Waterhouse, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Miss Mary Green, Miss L. Green, G. M. Hancock, E. Dekum, Edward Kealoha, Miss A. Kealoha, John Querino, Rev. E. G. Silva, wife and child, Miss Dias, Leong Sul, Rev. E. Takimeli, L. Barkenhagen, C. D. Lufkin, N. W. Aiuli, L. M. Judd, Miss E. Saffrey, Mrs. A. Lyons, Miss E. R. Akana, Miss L. Arnold, Miss R. Akana, Miss L. Awana, Miss Ziegler, Miss M. I. Ziegler, Tan Young and wife, Master E. Cockett, Miss L. Meek, W. S. Stanley, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Miss M. Sullivan, Miss S. E. Treadway, Miss Knapp, Miss N. J. Malone, Ching Yet, C. Ming Hym, G. E. Ward, Cheong Hung, Cheong Nim, Cheong Chow, G. A. Jordan, L. Barkhausen, Wong In, I. M. Coulson, Captain Murray and wife, Miss F. R. Naukana, Misses (2) Naukana, Levi Joseph, Jr., and a number of Porto Ricans.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

For the Aged

Health for All: Young and Old. We are glad that our blood-purifying and blood-forming remedy is good for all ages. It brings health to pale and feeble children and it relieves the debility and weakness that naturally come to old age.

Mr. Levi Sargeant, of Grenfell, New South Wales, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I have been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and sciatica. I have spent a great deal of money in trying to get rid of the pain, but without result, and I have been confined to the bed for months at a time. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and began to improve at once. After taking only six bottles I felt quite well, and now am able to go about my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."

You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED—Cures Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and Colds. POWELL'S BALM OF ANISEED—Unequaled For Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Night Cough, and All Pulmonary Disorders. The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balm of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the voice and cures hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cleve-Not-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balm of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection." Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balm of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c. Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balm of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world. Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD. HOBSON DRUG CO.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rates and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

Mills College CALIFORNIA.

COLLEGE AND SEMINARY Courses: Music and Art; excellent advantages. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Fall term begins August 7, 1901. For information, address MRS. C. T. MILLS, Mills College Postoffice, California.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all kinds of constipation, free from mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes at 25c each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TO TEST THE INCOME TAX

Business Men Take Steps Against New Law.

WILL OBTAIN LEGAL OPINIONS

Join Issues With Merchants' Association—To Assist Weedon in Advertising Hawaii.

“Moved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the constitutionality of the Income Tax law be tested.”

Motion made by C. W. Macfarlane, seconded by F. Muhlendorf, at the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning, which was passed unanimously.

The Chamber of Commerce will join issues with the Merchants' Association of this city in testing the constitutionality of the Income Tax law passed by the First Territorial Legislature. The expense of obtaining an opinion upon the subject from three of the representative legal firms of Honolulu will be borne jointly by the two organizations. If the opinions suggest the unconstitutionality of the act, a test in the Circuit Court will at once be made and carried to the Supreme Court.

Energetic action was the watchword at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. That the subject was one which has made a deep impression upon the merchants was evidenced by the large representation. The meeting was presided over by W. F. Allen, with James G. Spencer as secretary. The members present were F. J. Lowrey, E. Faxon Bishop, J. F. Hamburg, C. M. Cooke, F. M. Swanzy, C. Bolte, F. A. Schaefer, Henry Waterhouse, Bruce Cartwright, A. J. Campbell, Paul Muhlendorf, C. N. Wight, M. Phillips, Geo. R. Carter, J. B. Atherton, J. M. McCaskey, Clarence W. Macfarlane, J. G. Rothwell, A. V. Gear.

The discussion upon the Income Tax law was spirited and the consensus of opinion was that the members are against the law because it imposes a tax upon their property already taxed by other methods. Henry Waterhouse was for immediate action. He was of the opinion that if there was any doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, then the Chamber of Commerce should take immediate action in the courts to test it and decide the matter once and for all. Other members spoke in a similar strain and the climax was capped when C. W. Macfarlane introduced his motion to have the Chamber of Commerce as a body bring the matter before the courts at the earliest possible date.

J. B. Atherton was the first to speak upon the question. He said the matter was under discussion by one or two other organizations. An opinion would undoubtedly be given by several legal firms upon its constitutionality at an early date.

Henry Waterhouse: “I don't propose to have my property doubly taxed. If the issue is to come let us meet it right now instead of waiting for future developments. If it is unconstitutional, let us have the law stricken out.” Something was said as to the case being an issue between the Income Tax law and an extra session.

George R. Carter: “As to an extra session of the Legislature, which has been spoken of lately, that is being fostered by the legislators. Everything is being done to cause a call for an extra session, as they believe it will be necessary in order that the Government pay its expenses. I don't believe that the majority have taken into consideration the Auditor's act which authorizes warrants to be issued. The revenues have not been increased except by the income tax. The shortage in the Government finances can be met by the issuance of warrants. That method is used in every town, city, county and State in the Union to tide over the time from the receipt of taxes until they come in again. I would rather have seen the Government borrow the money to meet the current expenses. I think the question of the special session will be brought up again, anyhow.”

Mr. Carter inquired whether an opinion as to the constitutionality of the act was being obtained. President Allen stated that the Merchants' Association was already looking after that. Mr. Carter suggested that the Chamber of Commerce join issues with the Merchants' Association in the matter. Mr. Rothwell suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the Merchants' Committee, with power to act. He thought that if the issue was to come it ought to be met right away. He thought that of the greater evil it should be decided whether it was the income tax or the extra session. Mr. Rothwell's suggestion was put into the form of a motion and seconded by Mr. Muhlendorf. He added that the Chamber of Commerce was also too important a body to play second fiddle and should assist in such a momentous matter as that under discussion.

Mr. McCaskey did not think it worth while to join issues with any other organization. Mr. Rothwell's motion, however, was passed unanimously, and the committee named as follows: President Allen, Secretary Spencer and J. B. Atherton.

George R. Carter suggested that an injunction be gotten out before the returns are sent in, although he suggested it would be wise not to defer matters until the 200 per cent penalty could be added.

C. W. Macfarlane said he agreed in toto with Henry Waterhouse. “I move,” said he, “that it is the sense of this meeting that we test the constitutionality of the Income Tax law.” Seconded by Mr. Muhlendorf.

Mr. Carter said he had looked into the matter of the income tax and personally he thought it was a fair way to help the Government out of a financial muddle. The law as now passed by the Legislature was thought by those who had charge of it to be constitutional. He was in favor of a tax of 1/2 of 1 per cent when the matter was being discussed in the Legislature. In that case the merchants would not have been hit hard but every one would have contributed a small amount to defray the Government's expenses. That, however, did not meet with approval. The ordinary income of the Government was \$2,200,000 a year. The Legislature was to frame an Appropriation bill to meet that, but they had got off their trolleys and the appropriations would be nearer \$4,000,000 than \$2,200,000. He said that if the Government officials would use their best judgment in the expenditure of the amounts placed to their separate departments and give up many contemplated improvements they would come along all right.

Mr. Macfarlane's motion then carried without a dissenting vote.

President Allen stated he had received a letter from W. C. Weedon, who is now East. Mr. Weedon's plan was to go to Buffalo to lecture on the Islands and exhibit stereopticon pictures of the Island scenes. He had joined Gorham D. Gilman, formerly Hawaiian Consul at Boston, and together they had made up 500 stereopticon slides of Island views. The writer stated that Mr. Gilman was an excellent lecturer and he would be willing to go to Buffalo and other large places if his expenses of traveling between Boston and Buffalo were paid. Mr. Weedon suggested that his own expenses between Buffalo and Cleveland be paid, and nothing would be asked for their services.

Henry Waterhouse said it would be a fine opportunity for the Chamber of Commerce to recognize what Mr. Gilman has already done and is willing to do to advertise Hawaii. He thought that \$250 would cover the expenses entirely. The main idea was to secure the moral support of the Chamber of Commerce, while the members and others interested could chip in. Many other members concurred in Mr. Waterhouse's views. President Allen said that Mr. Weedon could be depended upon to advertise the country's best interests.

Mr. Lowrey suggested raising the money by an assessment instead of passing around a subscription list. This was carried. Mr. Lowrey then moved to make the monthly dues \$5 instead of \$1. This was lowered to \$3 and passed, the amount to be collected quarterly.

A report from Messrs. Wight and Lowrey upon the Diamond Head signal station was read in which the committee stated they had waited on the Superintendent of Public Works to have “Diamond Head Charley” reinstated as watchman. They also stated that a flagpole would soon be erected there, the Chamber of Commerce to supply the code book and flags. This will amount to about \$30.

A communication from Mr. Hemphill of the South Carolina Exposition Company, asking that the Chamber of Commerce name a “Hawaiian Day” at the fair, was considered and the Secretary instructed to reply that nothing has been decided upon yet as to whether Hawaii will be represented at the Exposition. Mr. Bishop suggested that it was within the province of the Governor to name the “Hawaiian Day” if one is to be had.

The question of finding new quarters was brought up. As the old Stock Exchange rooms, which the Chamber met yesterday, are slightly too warm, it was thought best to seek rooms elsewhere. Some suggested were too near the street, the noise from which would interfere with the meetings. Rooms may be made available in the new McIntyre block. The Stock Exchange rooms in the Stangenwald block are not now available to the Chamber of Commerce. A committee consisting of the president, Mr. Bishop and Mr. Carter was appointed to look up a new location and report at the next meeting.

TELLS OF CIVIL SERVICE.

Examiner Serven Gives the Teachers History of This Branch.

When the Normal School met in the Fort street building yesterday morning, the feature of the session was the address of A. Ralph Serven, chief examiner for the Civil Service of the United States. Mr. Serven held the attention of his hearers, all of them engaged in educational work, and therefore interested in the plans for the verification of their results upon the youth. He began by saying that there are now in the competitive civil service between 90,000 and 100,000 persons drawing salaries for each year of about \$10,000,000. It will hereafter be the privilege of the Hawaiian to have the same chance for a position in this service as any one on the Mainland. Mr. Serven showed that as the appointing officer must choose from the three highest on any list and as there are fourteen branches in which applicants may seek appointment, three refusals being permitted in each, in reality there were forty-two chances for place.

The history of civil service was followed, the growth of it since the time of Grant and the impetus about the time of the death of President Garfield, which has borne the direct result that now every branch of the service has its share of the public servants chosen by merit.

Statistics had shown that 80 per cent of the employees of the Government had received their appointments through merit in the examinations before the commissions, while only 20 per cent had been employed through political, social and other pulls. This went to show that the surest way into the Government service was through this channel. The speaker urged upon the teachers to so instruct their pupils that they might fit themselves for some branch of the service and that they might successfully pass the examinations and get at the top of the list.

Mr. Serven's address was well received and the committee named as follows: President Allen, Secretary Spencer and J. B. Atherton.

OLD WHALING INDUSTRY

Fish Expert Making a Study of It.

RAILROAD KILLED THE BUSINESS

How Advent of Whalers Injured the Hawaiian Race, Morally and Physically.

Mr. Cobb, who is connected with the fish commission now making a study of the fish of the Hawaiian Islands, has been, during the past few weeks, prosecuting a study of the whaling industry and its relation to the Hawaiian Islands. His researches, which at the present time are necessarily fragmentary, and disconnected, are very interesting. In speaking of the subject last night, Mr. Cobb said:

“The whaling industry was one of the oldest commercial enterprises with which the name of these islands is associated. Early in the last century, vessels from the north put in here for supplies and to store their cargo. Even in the latter part of the eighteenth century the islands were recognized as a haven for the whalers. During the days when the catching of whales was at its height, Honolulu and Hilo were about equally divided commercially, and Lahaina outstripped both of them. The harbor of Honolulu at that time was literally a forest of masts. One could walk from one end of the harbor to the other by stepping from deck to deck. It is estimated that, in a good season, the vessels spent hundreds of thousands of dollars here. All the old business houses in this city owe the foundation of their fortunes to this enterprise. When the railroad was built across the American continent the whaling industry which had been failing for many years, received its death blow. Previous to that time, oil had been shipped around the Horn but with the introduction of the Central Pacific road into the commercial world, this was changed, and the product was shipped to New Bedford by rail. In the year 1874 there was a large number of vessels crushed in the ice. This put a summary end to the falling industry.”

“The gradual decline of whaling was not noticed by the people of the islands, as sugar was a growing enterprise, and the money that had been invested in whaling was now put in the product of the cane.”

“The Hawaiians made excellent whalers. Often the entire crew, with the exception of the officers, would be made up of kanakas. The money they obtained in this way did them little good, however, for the influence of the sailors upon the natives was anything but beneficial. It was the whalers who were among the first to introduce those vices that unfortunately accompany European civilization, wherever it goes. The advent of the whalers did more, probably, than anything else, to decimate the population of the Hawaiian Islands. They spread disease and vice on every hand.”

Mr. Cobb will make investigations in San Francisco, New York and Washington upon his return, which will be in about six weeks or two months.

MURDERED IN KAU.

Japanese Laborer Found Dead in a Cane Field.

When the laborers of Hutchinson Plantation were going to work on Tuesday morning they came across the body of a Japanese in a cane field within a stone's throw of the sugar mill. The man was battered beyond recognition but a search of his clothing revealed papers which led to his identification.

The murdered man was known as Yoshida and had been engaged working on the main road. He came to Naalehu on Monday and drew \$50 and started for his home about five o'clock in the afternoon. He was not seen again until his body was found as stated. From evidence found it is believed the man was beaten to death with sticks of cane and as he was not known to have any enemies, robbery was clearly the motive for the crime. His pockets were rifled and the money known to have been in his possession when he left Naalehu was gone. Wednesday morning friends from his home came over to ascertain what had become of him. There is no clue to the murderers.—Hilo Herald.

Tantalus Trolley Line.

As the policy of the Government is to open all Government lands to settlement, there is now under discussion the opening of a trolley road from the end of the Pacific Heights electric line to the top of the Tantalus road. A preliminary survey of the line has been made. This extends along Paoua valley until it can cross to the Tantalus ridge, which is followed until the carriage road is touched; after which that road is used to the top. There has been no proposition made on either side as yet, though the Bishop and Coney estates, which own property there, are willing to pay a bonus for the road.

OFFER TO REFUND THE MONEY.

Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If af-

licted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial, for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years, have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not prove beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

Many Income Tax Returns.

Returns for the income tax are coming to Assessor Pratt with rapidity. He said yesterday that he had most of the returns from men with large incomes in the city. The assessor believes that in the absence of citizens during the month of July those holding power of attorney should make return, and in other cases the time may be extended. This would mean that the extra penalty would not be imposed. As to the liability of persons who have been in Honolulu only part of the year, the assessor has decided that if they have earned more than \$500 they are required to make the return. The returns are treated with the greatest secrecy in the office and no one will see them unless an order of court makes them public documents.

FORTUNE'S PHASES

THE UPS AND DOWNS IN THE LIFE OF A CLERK.

A Tale of Misfortune and Misery With a Happy Ending—The World Seemed All Very Dark for a While.

A clerk's life, ordinarily, is a very humdrum one with but little variety to the daily routine. But Mr. Fred. R. Morton, of No. 30 Vesper street, Portland, Me., had an experience recently which has made his life now a very happy one. In telling a reporter of what he went through, he said:

“I had been suffering with stomach trouble for about two years. Every day about 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon I became faint and felt so bad that if I did not sit down I would fall. That sensation usually lasted for about an hour, and when noon came I had no appetite for lunch.”

“I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People advertised in the daily papers about a year ago and decided to try them. I felt relief from the first box and after I had taken six boxes my disease was cured. I do not take them now but always keep them in the house. I have told my friends what these pills have done for me and should I know of any one's being sick as I was I should surely recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.”

Mr. Morton's statement was published in the Portland Express, after he had sworn to it before Marshall H. Purrington, a notary public.

The most effective remedy in the world in case of this kind is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They act directly on the blood and nerves. This makes them invaluable not only for stomach trouble but also for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box, or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Next Mail From Coast.

There will not be another regular mail from the Coast until Monday, the 15th instant. The Occidental and Oriental steamship Doric is scheduled to arrive here from San Francisco on next Tuesday. The probabilities are that she will make port on Monday afternoon. She will bring ten days' later mail and newspaper files.

Striking machinists raided the shops of the Southern Railroad at Columbia, S. C., and took out twenty non-union men. In the row four union men were shot.

Wagons, Brakes, haetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts

Harness, Varnishes Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Company,
Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

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Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:— PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

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IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

ABSOLUTELY CLEAN AND SANITARY

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Porcelain Refrigerators

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AND ICE BOXES

Just Received. Different Sizes.

Paragon Ball-Bearing SPEED INDICATOR

Have you ever figured what the waste of power by over or under speed-
ing of your machinery means to you? NO POWER USER CAN AFFORD TO IGNORE THIS VITAL POINT.
Circulars will be sent on application.

Large Invoices of Crockery, French China and Glassware, just opened.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Published at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$.50
Per Year \$ 5.00
Per Year, Foreign \$ 6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : JULY 12

Stock in the Johnstone Annexation Literary Bureau, Ltd., organized here to boom county annexation and capitalized by the court, is not listed on the exchange but we feel authorized in saying that it is quoted at one beer check asked and no bidders.

The House has passed a strong resolution against the scheme to annex, which now lies on the Senate's table. The Senate ought to lift the resolution at once and make it concurrent. To be sure, the plot is defeated already, but the Legislature should make it clear to all outsiders where Hawaii stands and where it proposes to stay.

Chinese wash bills, erstwhile \$1, are now \$2.50 and so on up in proportion. Cheap John wants to be a capitalist and so is making a fine opening for Japanese to go into the trade on an equitable basis and get control of it. Competition like that would soon put prices where they belong and relieve housekeepers of an uncomfortable burden.

Delegate Wilcox is reported to have said that the reason why no Hawaiian boy can pass the West Point examination is "the inferiority of island schools." As usual, Delegate Wilcox is talking through his feathered Italian hat. Let him open the cadetship to general schoolboy competition here, in the American way, and a Hawaiian cadet will take his place in the ranks. The trouble Wilcox has is not with the schools but with the favorites he tries to foist upon the National Academy. West Point is not Turin.

There are several things that go to make a shrewd politician but all of them are absent from a man who thinks he can sell the Hawaiians out and keep his influence over them; who believes he can get California to take them in spite of themselves with 30,000 Chinese, 60,000 Japanese and 1,100 lepers thrown in; and who begins his work for California acceptance by insulting one of the greatest newspapers there. For such a man to be called a politician is to violently misuse a good word. The place for him in politics is in front of some postoffice with his tongue out for people to wet postage stamps on.

Humphreys has an easy way of denying any statement that hurts him and he does not hesitate, on occasion, to lie glibly from the bench. His latest denial affects the veracity of the San Francisco Chronicle, whose staff representative went with him from Honolulu to San Francisco and doubtless reported precisely what he said. Seeing the story in cold type got on Humphreys' nerves and his first thought was to deny it. But a denial in face of his reputation for falsehood, of the reputation of the Chronicle for veracity and of the circumstantial and other evidence against him in regard to the annexation scheme, counts for nothing. We shall probably hear something more under this head when the Chronicle learns that the disgraced and repudiated Judge is trying to save his own worthless neck at the expense of the Chronicle's good name.

BUNCO POLITICS.

The systematic attempts to prejudice Federal officers on their arrival here against the party which carried on the fight for annexation during long and strenuous years would make, if written, a volume of absorbing interest. The moment these strangers step off the ship they are welcomed and surrounded by men who oppose the Dole party now and who opposed it fiercest in the days when it stood for all the Americanism these islands had. In the case of the most distinguished Federal guest, watches were set on him which the propagandists manned and relieved. When one of them had to go another appeared and all tried to instill him with the idea that, as soon as Mr. Dole and his friends had succeeded, with infinite pains and peril, in getting Americanism into these islands, they turned about and did their best to keep Americans out.

Enlisted in this diverting intrigue are nearly all the old Royalists who fought annexation step by step with a stubbornness and courage worthy of a better cause. Their work upon the Federal strangers is mainly social, and their stereotyped argument against the Dole party is that they are "not American." Heaven save the mark! When a few hundred of us were about the streets of Honolulu by day wearing the red, white and blue button of the Annexation Club or the American League, and were sleeping on our arms at night lest the Royalists should raise the banner of revolt, these very men were conspiring for the Queen. They cursed Americanism then; they use it now to impeach the patriotism of those who bore such curses with equanimity and never let go of the American idea until Hawaii came back under the flag which Blount, a former Federal office-holder, had hauled down.

It is a pity that any man fit to hold Uncle Sam's commission should let himself be uncoiled in this way almost before he learns that Hawaii is no longer called "the Sandwich Islands." As men of sense our friends the office-holders should know that Royalists and carpet-baggers make poor witnesses against the annexation party, to the final success of which they themselves owe the opportunity they enjoy to hold high place and draw good pay in this tropic capital.

THE RED RAG TO LABOR.

Capital has lost more by an ostentatious display of its wealth than it ever gained in enjoyment of ample means. The contrast which the French noble brought about in the latter part of the eighteenth century between opulence and want had more to do with the French revolution than any other one factor in the working out of that catastrophe. It was not so much hunger and rags and squalor which turned the common people into ravening wolves as it was the sight of pampered aristocrats, clad in bravery of silk and purple, parading their vanities of wealth. When the fated Queen of France asked with charming naïveté why, if the people could not get bread, they did not eat cake, she showed how little her bright world recked of the dark world beyond it. So the fine play went on. Monsieur le Madame to the table where the dainties were spread on the lawn and as they ate and drank starving men and women peered through the pallings; and when evening came the gallants on horseback and the high-born dames in their Sedan chairs, a retinue brilliant with gems and fluttering with lace, threaded the foul streets of Paris, leaving the odor of patchouli to reconcile the ragged wayfarers to their lot. "After me, the deluge," said the King, and His Majesty was right. It came. The poor seized the firebrand and the pike and the rich and high-born exchanged the ostentation of a court progress for the sad procession of the carts rumbling towards the guillotine.

Things are not so badly off in the world today—far from it!—as they were a little more than a hundred years ago in France. There is a wider area of comfort and intelligence, a better opportunity in life, a duller instinct of social revolution. But after all human nature is the same. Greed and envy still sway the multitudes; ostentatious wealth is still an offence to those who toil hard for little sustenance. What reprisals it brings depend on temperament, on the defenses of society, on the spirit of the age and on the width of divergence in the social classes—but the reprisals always come.

What old Californian does not recall the Cotton letters in which that fastidious man of affairs, the late C. P. Huntington, rebuked, in scathing language, not always chaste, the building of great houses on Nob Hill by the nouveau riche of the railroad and the mines. His pet antipathy was Stanford, whose palace, so imperial and overtopping, looked down upon the humbler dwellings of the poor. It was not Stanford's fault nor Crocker's that the mob which mounted the hill one day from the sandlots, hoarsely challenging the millionaires, did not leave that cresting manor a bare knoll covered with ashes and broken stone. Had times pinched a little harder; had Denis Kearney not been vengeful, a tragedy might have happened there which would have appalled the land.

So far as Huntington was concerned, he always avoided display. His Nob Hill house was the least pretentious there; and he refused for years to live in the New York palace which his wife, in her efforts to enter society, insisted on having built. The writer well remembers getting an indignant letter from the old magnate, asking one San Francisco paper to correct the statement of another, that he had bought a \$1500 carpet. "I never paid more than \$150 for a carpet in my life," wrote the man of multi-millions. Far be it from him to rouse the sleeping devil in the proletariat.

The latest bad effect from ostentation in the matter of money is the strike epidemic on the Mainland. The strike in the iron and steel industry came directly after the formation of the billion-dollar trust and the appearance of Mr. Carnegie in the role of a Croesus, able to give vast iron-made fortunes away on every hand without impairing his reserve or crippling his prestige as a financier. We have heard much of the Carnegie benefactions, of the thirty young millionaire partners of the great man and of Skibo castle. The atmosphere of millions and multi-millions is the only one through which the name of Carnegie can be described. The lowest estimate of this one man's fortune, made in iron and steel, is ten times that of the late A. T. Stewart's. All this is very interesting to the curious public; but to the \$2-per-day laborer in the iron mines, to the man sweating at the furnace for just enough to keep his family alive and under a roof, the thought comes that there has been a very unequal division of the profits he has helped to create. The philosophy is bad; the economic plea cannot hold water; but the laborer believes that he has been wronged. The dross procession of wealth which Carnegie has delighted in has stirred the grimy toiler to revolt. He wants to ride, if not in one of those gilded chariots, at least in a modest equipage of his own. So the strike comes on and where it will end no man can say. Fortunately the times are good. What if there were five millions of idle men to rise and declare that the day has come to abolish the plutocrat?

That day may yet be reached in America, and the flaring magnificence of the rich will be the means, perhaps, of imparting to the crisis a more serious hue than any this country has ever had to see before. Patriots have much to dread in another era of industrial depression; but unless the vulgar and prodigal display and boast of millions succumb to the growth of prudence and good taste, who shall say that the carnage may not yet sound in the streets of great American cities while beneath those surging thoroughfares one may hear the black angels laugh?

THE PROOF ACCUMULATING.

The attempt to foist upon Dr. David Starr Jordan the onus of the conspiracy to annex Hawaii to California has come to grief at the hands of the very men who made it. It was on Tuesday, June 12, that the Republican's interview with Dr. Jordan appeared and on June 22 that the Dole started from here with the news. Yet on that very day at far-away Washington, the special correspondent of the Republican, "E. S. L.," not only knew all about the conspiracy but, as per instructions, was writing the Washington end of it. Observe this:

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The annexation of Hawaii to the State of California as a Congressional District seems to be under fairly serious consideration among the government officials here. It has been thought of for more than a year past,

and the constant bickerings among the official forces in Hawaii have agitated the matter upon the attention of the officials. Something, they feel sure, must be done at some time in the future to bring Hawaii within the range of a political arrangement that will hold her down to business and prevent unseemly every little while. So the question of making Hawaii a part of the State of California, giving her one member of Congress, and giving her county and municipal government with local self rule, is brought out.

"E. S. L." is the only correspondent in the whole Washington corps who "knows" anything of the kind. No other correspondent has discovered the important piece of news which, apparently, is made out of whole cloth along with the "land suit," "Dole removal" and "Cooper reprimand." That it was manufactured under orders from here is very plain; but the point we want to make is that "E. S. L." could have known nothing of the Jordan interview and therefore must have acted under some other inspiration. He is an employee of Humphreys and the latter arrived in San Francisco on June 23, having just time to send orders to "E. S. L.," who wrote from Washington—unless, indeed, his alleged letter was written here or on the Coast—two days after the Jordan interview appeared.

Thus the evidences of the conspiracy multiply. We notice that the Bulletin now says that the article with which it heralded the scheme of annexation and which it headlined in no disapproving way, was handed to it by a correspondent? What correspondent? The regular correspondents here are engaged in no annexation propaganda. Was not the writer of the correspondence, which no Mainland paper has published, so far as we can find out—the distinguished brother-in-law of Judge Humphreys, head, middlings and tail of the Annexation Literary Bureau, Ltd.?

STATE OF FINANCES.

There could be no better exposition of the financial status quo than is afforded in the statement of Treasurer Wright. With the best information obtainable he can see only that there will be need of extreme economy, and even then that there will be a deficit as to income when the period ends. It is probable that during the closing days of the second Legislature of the Territory it will be called upon to make a special appropriation for the payment of back warrants which will reach a half-million of dollars.

In the face of these conditions there has been no attempt on the part of the Conference Committee to scale down salaries or expense items but on the contrary the plan openly shown is to make the bill as large as possible so that there may be a howl go up for the calling together of the legislators, that they may have another two months' picnic in the capital of the Territory. That the assumption that the only way to meet the crisis is by an extra session will have weight with the Governor or may be questioned. To some minds there will appear no reason why the legislators should be given another chance to do what they have proven very conclusively they will not do—work. There cannot be drawn a picture of the needs of the Islands that will be too strong, but at the same time there is always opened a way out of the difficulty. One of the ways which will reduce the deficit largely is that suggested by the heads of department: shall not use the moneys appropriated unless it is for a contract which is sent to some particular man who knows that he must wait for the cash. This would mean that the negligence of the Home Rulers at the beginning of the session when a vote of want of confidence looked more statesmanlike than the passage of a loan or taxation measure, had brought the Territory to the place for which they ticketed it. What with bad roads, unimproved landings and crowded schoolhouses, the people would see that there was much to be wished, which could not be secured from an Independent Legislature.

In cold figures the Treasurer shows where, without the income tax returns, there may be expected a deficit for the period of close to a million. While this could not have been wiped out entirely by any kind of cheeseparing it could have been reduced materially without serious detriment to the public service. That there was made no serious attempt to work economies is on a par with the holding back of a bill at the opening of this extra session until something could be heard from Beckley and his attempt to have President Dole put out of office. The harvest is in sight, for the sowing was the wind and the whirlwind will sweep some of the many would-be leaders into well-earned obscurity.

INCOME TAX INEQUALITIES.

It is the fashion to say that the income tax, however burdensome, has the merit of being fair. There is something to commend this view; yet when a man who can just make strap and buckle meet on a salary income of \$2,000 finds a tax of two per cent laid on half that amount, while his rich neighbor is able to deduct from his taxable income the sums derived from certain bonds, also the necessary expenses of carrying on his business, dividends on the stock of taxed corporations and the like, the element of fairness does not appeal to him. It is possible for a rich man, under the Dickey law, to so regulate his investments that the income tax will hardly touch him. But the man who is taxed on his salary gets no exemptions save on the \$1,000 income, which applies to all alike.

In brief the tax falls much more heavily upon the salaried man than upon the one with an independent income, and to that extent is far from being fair. The one class has exemptions easy to acquire; the other class has none—not even the looming presence of overdue debts. The poorer man must pay in full; the richer man can get off, under schedule B of the income tax return, through a variety of loopholes. A dishonest man could twist schedule B into a means of almost total escape. We should like to see Boss Crocker at work on the proposition; the chances are he would get the tax office in debt to him.

From the way the Coast press, so far as heard from, is laughing down the annexation scheme, the chances are that it will never be heard from more—unless, mayhap, it is revived as a plan to join Hawaii with Arizona.

THE INCOME TAX.

The general desire to get rid of the income tax law is not so much that a man may evade his share of the expense of carrying on the Government, as it is that he wants to keep his private business to himself. Few men guard any secret so carefully as that of their incomes. It is of the most intimate and personal concern. Come what may they want no eyes but theirs, unless it be those of a confidential attorney, to see the figures which represent their ability to meet their obligations, which fix their credit and show the extent to which they have made good use of their opportunities. It seems like one of the inalienable privileges of a free government to keep one's financial secrets secure from prying official eyes.

But now comes the tax gatherer with an X-ray to reach the hidden mystery of the private strong box. He asks questions which a man must answer truly or take the evil consequences. The victim must swear to a statement showing his gains, profits and income for a year past. He must list his interest account; he must transcribe his profits on real estate; his dividends on corporation stocks must be set down, likewise his premiums on bonds, notes and coupons; he must testify to his returns from sales of movable property, his salary, fees or other compensation for services; all gains, profits and income from any source. There can be no secrets in the safe after such a declaration has been made. His knowledge of his private business affairs becomes a matter of public record.

To be sure the tax gatherer will not let Tom, Dick and Harry inspect the returns, but he and his Tom, Dick and Harry clerks must see them. They will say nothing, of course, and in that respect excel the probity of the Grand Jurors which gave out the news of coming indictments from day to day. But papers no more than persons can be kept sacred from exposure in court if they are needed to further the ends of justice. The divorce courts would attract them as the magnet attracts iron filings; in the execution of judgments, in probate cases, in a hundred legal proceedings the returns could be demanded and they would become, when produced, a part of records which could be reached by the public and the press.

On these accounts mainly the effort to make out a constitutional case against the Dickey law attracts general sympathy. The effort has already brought able lawyers into the field and a test case, well argued and resolutely pushed, may be looked for soon. In the meanwhile every one must file his returns under heavy penalty for neglect, recovering them in case of a judgment against the legality of the tax.

GONE ASTRAY.

★ How of the wireless message
★ Which loses its airy way,
★ Or dodges the operator,
★ Or otherwise goes astray?
★ Where and how long will it wander,
★ Seeking its goal in vain?
★ Will a day, or a year, or an aeon
★ See it safe home again?
★ Last week this news from Hilo,
★ Was flashed to Oahu Isle—
★ "The Makiki took the ball game
★ And McCuskey won the mile!"
★ By some strange misadventure—
★ The news by the boat came
★ down,
★ The wireless slipped a trolley
★ And the message missed the town.
★ A bird must have struck that message,
★ As it crossed its line of flight,
★ And the message lost its bearings
★ With no landmark in sight;
★ Oh! 'tis sad to think of its anguish,
★ Alone in those ether seas,
★ With never a soul for company
★ But the lost of the Pleiades.
★ O'er the earth and o'er all the oceans,
★ Mayhap it will find its way,
★ 'Till it trap in a wireless word-trap.
★ Ten centuries from today:
★ Then the wise of the world will gather,
★ To run the mystery down,
★ Of the mile that was won by McCuskey.
★ And the ball game in Hilo town.
★ H. M. AYRES.

The Kinau for Hilo.

The Territorial Band played Wilder's steamer Kinau off for Hilo and way ports yesterday at noon. A great many people departed on the popular boat, and they very much appreciated the music.

A movement has been started to have the band play at the departure of the more important of the Island boats. Although no conclusion has yet been reached, the matter is being discussed by Acting Governor Cooper and Professor Berger.

The idea is to have the band play at four of the Island steamers, two of Wilder's Company and two of the Inter-Island. The Kinau and the Claudine, at noon and 5 o'clock on Tuesday and the Mauna Loa and the W. G. Hall on the respective days.

The playing off of the Kinau yesterday was a compliment to the Kinau in remembrance of the royal treatment enjoyed by the members of the band on that vessel on the recent trip to and return from the races at Hilo. The following people departed on the Kinau yesterday: C. G. Spencer, R. S. Ogilvie, Mrs. F. Waterhouse, Mrs. Danford, Hon. W. B. Wallima and wife, Miss Mary Crews, Miss J. Taner, Clive Davies and wife, J. C. Ridgeway, W. Booth, A. F. Judd and wife, J. T. Lesons, A. Knudson and servant, W. H. Hook, E. J. Hardesty, W. H. Mixer, Alleen Nott, Miss C. E. Bray, Mrs. J. C. Brown, Miss L. Horner, Miss J. Nahiwa, T. Aoki, L. Cheong, J. Cummins, E. R. Slackable, Miss Julia Diaz, Miss Bendixen, Mrs. A. C. Steele, Master E. K. Mahika, Miss L. Mahika, Kane Koolua, E. B. Turner and wife, Miss Ellen Kalawa, Miss Nawale, Rev. S. Oliver, Mrs. Gough, Miss A. Perry, J. H. Van Gleason and wife, A. L. Thompson, B. J. Zabriskie and wife, Miss R. Richardson, Miss K. Cornwall, Master C. Ahrens, Miss E. Kaohi, Mrs. E. Nason, Miss J. C. Carlson, B. M. Ballou and wife, Mrs. W. T. Fay, Miss M. E. Fay, Master W. T. Fay, Charles Simpson, Dr. William Peters and wife, Mrs. Barlowitz, Miss J. Quinn and Miss A. Quinn.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—
Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—
Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Elias Vernoy, Westbury, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Rain is falling on Hawaii.
Honolulu will have free mail delivery after August 1st.

Prof. A. B. Ingalls has been appointed permanent secretary of the local board of civil service examiners.

L. A. Thurston, whose toes were badly hurt by the falling of a gangplank, has been recuperating on Tantalus.

C. B. Wells, manager of Waluku plantation, with his wife and two sons, leave by the Peru for an extended visit abroad.

Governor Dole, according to a letter to Secretary Hawes, is improving in health. He is at Eben Low's place in Kona, Hawaii.

E. Olmsted, United States Deputy Marshal of Kauai, has left for his home in Norway. He will return to the Islands in five or six months.

The Christian Church has extended a call to the Rev. E. S. Mutchley, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. Mr. Mutchley has been in the ministry for ten years.

The output of the Ewa plantation so far this year has been 12,000 tons, and the total will be 35,000 tons. Kahuiku will produce 800 tons more than last year, or 6,800 tons.

By the explosion of one of the boilers at the Honoapiu mill at Kauai a week ago, iron doors and bricks were thrown a distance of one hundred yards, but every one about the place escaped injury.

T. L. Holloway, of the Wahiawa colony, has marketed his first peanuts and watermelons, the former being a good crop, and the latter, grown without irrigation, being above the average in sweetness and size.

Collector of Internal Revenue Chamberlain having finished the registration of the Chinese, has made up a table and map showing the distribution of the registered ones on the various islands. He is of the opinion that 2,000 non-residents are registered here.

The wife and daughter of Captain Sam Thompson, of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company's boat W. G. Hall, will go to Victoria on the steamship Moana on the 21st instant. They will go to Germany from there, making a visit of several months in the country.

The Waluku plantation is putting in pumps that will lift 12,000 gallons of water an hour to a height of 400 or 500 feet. The boilers that generate the steam for these pumps weigh fourteen tons each. Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago, have the contract for putting the machinery in place.

Quarantine Officer Dr. Cofer has decided to give a practical free bill of health to all vessels sailing from here to Coast points, to prevent their being held up by quarantine. For this purpose all vessels will have the sailors and steerage passengers fumigated, and their effects similarly treated.

Edward Dekum, advertising manager of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, left for Maui yesterday on the steamer Claudine, to enjoy a well earned vacation of a couple of weeks. He will visit his sister, Mrs. Meyers, wife of the plantation manager at Hamoa. His many friends wish him a happy time and will miss him while he is away.

In a single haul off Hanalei last week the fishermen of H. Birkmyre took 3,000 mullet. Of this catch 1,500 were packed in salt for the local trade, and the rest shipped to the city. Mr. Birkmyre believes that the industry will develop, and that he will find market for his catch, both on his own island and here. No more salt fish will be shipped here, as one shipment was condemned by the Board of Health. It is said that the waters around Hanalei team with mullet and other fish.

NATURE'S PROVISION FOR MAN.

When Nature designed man she provided ample things for his preservation. Man was intended to live and be healthy on vegetation; that was the natural way. The only way to be healthy, or regain lost health, is by using nature's remedy and great blood purifier—KICKAPOO Indian Sagwa. This is the great Indian remedy, taken directly from nature's unerring laboratory. It is made of simple herbs, roots and barks, and always acts naturally. It searches out the disease; finds the cause of it; slays it, and restores the body to a normally healthy condition. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpitates, thumps, sometimes vigorously, and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or over-active; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; there is still help for you if you will take KICKAPOO Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive. You must stop it at once. KICKAPOO Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobson Drug Company, agents for KICKAPOO Indian Remedies.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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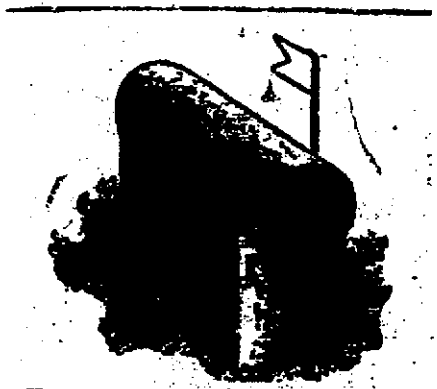
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Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
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EXPENSE BILL BLOCKED BY OBJECTION TO MILITARY AND RAILROAD SUBSIDY

By a vote of seven to seven the conference committee of the Legislature yesterday laid aside the military appropriations for consideration at another meeting. The vote came on the motion of Emmelhuth to strike out all the items for that branch, which had been inserted by the Senate. The total of the appropriations is \$1,250,000, but there was never an attempt to pass upon the various items of that total. Chairman Baldwin announced as the clerk read the item, that he was in favor of the military appropriations, but that he would move to cut down the amount which is set aside for incidentals, \$2,000. He had no chance to do this, however, as the motion to strike out came with a rush. It was seconded by Monsarrat, and the vote showed a tie, every member of the committee voting. Those who favored the striking out of all the appropriations were Emmelhuth, Monsarrat, Nakapahu, Beckley, Makana, Puuki and Kalavokalani.

There were enough interesting matters in the session to make up for the many dry and stale meetings of committee. There were fierce struggles for money and many hearty laughs at the efforts of the district representatives to get all they could for their section. One of the hardest-fought battles was a draw, as the committee adjourned in the midst of it. It was on the amendment of the Senate, which inserted in the bill the provision for the payment of the subsidy for the Oahu Railroad. This is the closing item of the bill, and had it gone through there would have remained for today's discussions only the matters of the military establishment.

When the subsidy came up the matter was presented by Senator C. Brown. He said that this was not in his opinion a thing which should give rise to much discussion, as it was the carrying out of a contract entered into by the government and the railroad. The road had been built with the promise of the government, expressed by a legislative enactment, that a subsidy of \$700 a mile would be paid, and without that there would have been no road, and as well none of the large enterprises which have sprung up along its line, for the prime mover in all of them was the same man who started the railroad project. The question, he said, was simply whether or not there should be a repudiation by this Legislature of a contract which was entered into with good faith on the part of the government and the railroad promoters.

There were several questions as to the fact that the road had been built with this promise of support, and then Representative Makana said that he thought there was no question but that the railroad was entitled to the money, as the contract was a binding one. He called attention to the number of plantations which had been brought into existence along its line by the presence of the railroad, and the amount of taxes that they paid into the government treasury, and said that this alone showed the good judgment displayed in aiding the building of such a line.

This brought out Emmelhuth with a

characteristic speech. The Representative said that he had not expected to speak on the subject, as the matter did not seem to him to be one on which there could be any two opinions, if the members of the Legislature would look into the case. He said the statement of Makana concerning the taxes paid by the enterprises along the road, should not be considered until one looked at the rates paid by them and the people along the route. That difference, he said, would more than make up the amount of the taxes. He had, he said, evidence that poor people along the road were compelled to pay larger freight rates than corporations. One instance he cited was that of 80 cents on a case of oil to Kahuku, while the rate for the plantations was \$2.50 a ton for ordinary merchandise. He went on to say that the taxation rates paid were not equal to the "blood money" wrung from the people. He protested, he said, against the payment of a subsidy to a line which through the privileges given by the government had been able to double its own capital by a stock dividend. This matter, he insisted, was one for the courts, and should be submitted to a competent tribunal, he was confident that it would not stand. He had submitted the case to an attorney, and had been advised that there was no standing in law for it.

There was a hot colloquy between Emmelhuth and Makana, the latter asking if it was true that there was an agreement in the form of an act of the Legislature, and when Emmelhuth admitted that there was, Makana said that it was simply a matter of keeping faith with the corporation.

Beckley said that he was opposed to the further payment of the subsidy, as he thought that the organic act did not make it necessary, and that the laws of the United States would not recognize it. This, he said, was the first Legislature which came direct from the people and represented them, and there should not be anything done which was not in accord with the ideas of the legislators.

Emmelhuth said that the new conditions would not admit of the payment of the subsidy. Senator C. Brown asked if he thought that the organic act would permit the repudiation of private contracts, and he said not, but that there was no doubt but that the present case was one which would not come under that category. It was in the midst of this controversy that the committee adjourned to meet again at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

During the afternoon session, while schoolhouses were being considered, the Porto Ricans came into evidence for the first time. Representative Puuki said that the new schoolhouses which were asked for Kaula were needed, as there would be an influx of the children of the Porto Ricans who are being brought here at this time. Two items which aroused some discussion, but more after comment in aid of the expense of the survey department, \$48,000, and the item of \$35,000 for the steamer for the health department to use in the Molokai run, when the first was passed after a rising vote being necessary. Emmelhuth and Monsarrat declared that it was simply robbing the government, and the latter brought out many shouts of disapproval from some of the Republican members. There were humorous remarks flung at the proposition, and

Monsarrat moved first that the name of C. H. Dickey be attached to the ship, and when some one said that it would be a bird of a ship for the sum appropriated, he remarked, "Yes; a Dickey bird."

When the committee met yesterday morning the first thing taken up was the items of roads, Molokai. Those passed were: Roads and bridges, \$2,000; road, Kala to Puuhoku, \$5,000; Pelekumu to Wailau, \$1,000; new road, Puuhoku to Halawa, \$8,000; road repairs from Kalawao to Leinapapoi Point, \$1,000.

The original item for Lanai was passed, for the roads of the island, \$1,000. The Senate had raised the amount to \$3,100, but the majority was the other way. There was little discussion on the items of the roads for this island. The first points were the passage of the general items of \$160,000 for the Fourth District, including Nuuanu avenue, and of \$140,000 for the Fifth District. Other items which went through were: Extension of Fort street, \$20,000; extension of School street, \$20,000; extension of Vineyard street, \$20,000; extension of Kukul street, \$20,000; extension of Judd street, \$5,000; extension of Kuakine street, \$10,000; macadamizing Iwilei, \$10,000; South street, Kakaako, \$5,000; Nihoa road, \$1,800; Kunawai lane, \$500; widening and macadamizing Kunawai lane, \$500; road west side of Kapolani Park, \$500; repair Punch-bowl road, \$3,000; road east side of Kaili valley, \$15,000; repair government road up Tantalus, \$3,000; widening Panua road, \$10,000; Wailua, \$20,000; roads and bridges, Wailanae, \$4,000; Puleia road from Moanalua road to Puleia village, \$5,000; bridge at Koko-lalele Kokoapoko, \$3,000; breakwater, Kakaako, \$10,000; Kokoapoko, \$10,000.

There was unanimity also on the subject of Kaula roads, in almost every instance the amount decided upon being the larger of the two. The items as they were passed, were as follows: Bridge at Wainiha river, \$4,000; bridge at Lumahai river, \$6,000; bridge at Wai-hawa, \$4,500; bridge at Kailihua, \$10,000; bridge at Wailanae, \$8,000; road, Kikula, Hanalei-uka to Haena, \$3,500; Haena to Kaula, \$600; Kikula to Kailihua, \$3,000; Kailihua to boundary of Kaula, \$3,000; Kaula to boundary of Lihue, \$5,000; roads and bridges, Lihue, \$15,000; roads, Koloa to Elele, \$2,500; Kahaione to Lawai, \$1,200; Kahaione to Mahanui, \$5,000; Mahanui to Wailanae, \$8,000; main road to Kikula, \$6,000; road from main road along river side, \$1,000; embankment, Wailanae river, \$10,880.

This brought the consideration down to the general items of the bill. That which aroused some discussion was for a jail at Houloua-uka, but this was knocked out as the jail at Kailua was considered sufficient. The items under this head which went through were: Jail, \$300; house for road roller, North Kona, \$200; court house, jail, jailor's cottage and water tank, Kealahua or Hookea, \$3,400; court house, jail, East Kan, \$1,500; repairs court house and jail, Waiohinu, \$500; court house and jail, Kailua, \$7,500; wharf shed, Hookea, \$500; repairs Lahala court house, fence and roller shed, \$2,000; wharf shed Hookea, \$300.

There were several points under the Department of Public Instruction which made texts for discussion. One was the

frequency of the demands for teacher's cottages, Emmelhuth saying that there should, not be so many houses for these employees, as he knew there must be accommodations for teachers at some points, and again he said that in a talk with the superintendent he had been told that there must be accommodations for 1,400 new pupils, which would make at the outside twenty-eight new rooms, while there were being put into the bill many more than that number. As the paragraph went through finally it will show these items: Stationery and incidentals, \$10,000; furniture and fixtures, \$5,000; school house and cottage, Hamakua, \$4,000; school house, Kaaahu, \$1,400; school house and furniture, half way between Hiloa and Kalaiki, \$1,500; school house and furniture, half way between Naelehu and Honouapuu, \$2,500; school house and furniture, Fualulu, \$300; school house and furniture, Makakapu, \$500; school house and furniture, Waihoahu, \$1,000; school house, Hookea, \$2,500; school house, Makawao, \$2,000; school house and cottage, Wailanae, the name Kaula being inserted, \$5,000; same at Koloa, \$3,000; at Lihue, \$3,000; at Kapaa, \$5,400; at Keala, \$3,000; at Anahole and Koolau, \$2,000; at Hanalei, \$1,000; Architect Royal School, \$3,400; erection of buildings and removal of Boy's Reformatory School to government land between Wailua and Kakaako, \$15,000; Reformatory School for Girls, present site, \$10,000; expense of school, exhibit at Charleston, S. C., \$1,000; repairing school house at 12 miles, Volcano road, \$75; support Lahalauna, \$6,000; erecting and repairing buildings, Lahalauna, \$4,000.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry was given \$1,500 for tools and supplies; the same for seeds and plants; \$1,000 each for the purposes of exhibitions of fruits, plants and vegetables, and for the expenses of the Entomologist. The Survey department received \$48,000 for expenses of field parties and office work and \$750 for meteorology. There was an appropriation of \$2,000 for disinfectants and vaccine, and the same for envelopes for the free use of the lepers. There was some discussion of the item of \$4,000 for a garbage crematory at Hilo, and it was knocked out after the expression of opinion that the sum would be of no service as it would take at least \$15,000 to build a crematory. The new steamer, \$35,000, remodeling the Kaula camp, \$3,000; fumigation expenses, \$10,000; receding hospital, dispensary and morgue, \$25,000; and claims for palal amounting to \$308.25 were passed. The subsidy of \$5,200 for steamer service to many Molokai and Maui ports was given in the shape of freight guarantee. The territorial dispensaries will use \$9,000 of medicines, the support of non-leprosy children of lepers will cost \$25,000, and there was provided for the segregation of lepers the sum of \$171,000. When the various hospitals were taken up the following sums in their aid were given: Koloa, \$1,500; Wailanae, \$3,500; Lihue, \$3,500; Mahanui, \$8,000; Hilo, \$12,000; hospital for incurables, \$12,000; Kapolani Maternity Home, \$3,600.

When the item of traveling expenses of the band was reached the Oahu members decided to vote as the majority of the Oahu members indicated, and this amounted to \$8,000 and claims for palal amounting to \$308.25 were passed. The Auditor was allowed all that he asked for the same purpose, \$4,000, and the two items, which are yet to be considered will comprise the entire bill. This means that the work will be concluded before the two houses meet this afternoon.

provement and is not in any way, shape or manner one in which he is interested.

LIFE.

What is life? A mad race with time.
In cold, in hot, in any climate,
The cares, that do infest the day,
From morn till dewy eve hold sway.
We rise, we rush, we lay us down
To fitful slumber till the morn.
So, till life's endless toll doth cease,
And the weary brain find sweet release.
We hurry on. Then, name forgot—
Last resting place—an unknown spot.
T. MCANTS STEWART.

In such a case as this 'tis well
To rest the liver for a spell.
Editor Advertiser.

HON. WM. C. WILDER DIED LAST EVENING

(Continued from Page 1.)

hood, and here he received his education, the facilities for which, however, were limited in that locality in those early days. The Wilder family were then poor, and when the subject of this sketch had attained the proper age to start in the world for himself, he learned the painter's trade, at which, together with undertaking, the business in which his father was engaged at Geneva, he continued until April, 1880, when, becoming infected with the gold fever, he joined the fortune hunters who turned their steps westward with "Pike's Peak or bust" as their motto. As was the case with many, he returned in the fall of the same year to Geneva, after several months of hard and profitless labor. He then continued the painting business on his own account until the breaking out of the war. Upon Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861, W. C. Wilder was the first man to enlist in the first company that was organized in the State of Illinois. They went into camp at Springfield, preparatory to the organization of the first Illinois Regiment of Infantry. All of his company were not wanted, however, to fill the regiment, and twenty-four of its members, including himself, returned home. Upon the call for three years' troops W. C. Wilder assisted in organizing an independent company of cavalry, which was mustered into service on the 7th of July, 1861, and immediately sent to Missouri, and afterwards merged into the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry as Company H. Mr. Wilder was elected first Lieutenant, and upon the resignation, some months later, of his predecessor, he was made captain.

The company arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the 10th of August. From St. Louis Capt. Wilder's regiment marched through Arkansas to Vicksburg, and went under the first command of Sherman. Captain Wilder was in the battle of Arkansas Post, the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, the first battle before Vicksburg and other engagements until March, 1863, when ill health compelled him to resign from the army and return to Geneva, where, after partial recovery, he went to work at his trade.

In 1869 his brother, S. G. Wilder, who was then in Honolulu, sent for him to come to Hawaii, which he decided to do, landing here in May, 1869. He immediately went to work for his brother on the Kuloa plantation, but, after remaining two and a half years, the plantation was closed, and the subject of this sketch returned once more to Geneva. Here he remained at his old employment until his brother engaged in the lumber business, and again sent for him to come to Honolulu, which he did in 1873, bringing with him his wife and three children. He was employed as a lumber tallyer for several years, and for five or six years before his brother died had entire charge of the business. After that gentleman's decease, W. C. Wilder assumed control of the whole concern, and has since conducted it in his own interest and that of his brother's estate. He also succeeded the latter in the presidency of the Wilder Steamship Company and of the Kahului Railroad Company, and to all the positions which the death of his brother left upon his shoulders. W. C. Wilder has filled the duties thus devolved upon him with tact and exceptional ability.

This gentleman was a firm supporter of the revolution of 1893, though not a member of the Hawaiian League. On the death of his brother he was elected Noble, to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Wilder has always been a firm though consistent Democrat.

Mr. Wilder, always an enthusiastic American, took part in the overthrow of the monarchy and went to Washington as one of the five annexation commissioners. Soon after his return he became a member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government and its chairman. He also took part in the Constitutional Convention and was chosen President of the first Senate of the Republic, a post he filled with dignity and force. During the past year or two, however, Mr. Wilder, under advice of his physician, kept aloof from the excitements of politics and public life. Although he was requisitioned last fall as a leader of the Democratic party, he declined to serve. A month or two ago he was excused, on a doctor's certificate, from jury duty.

On Tuesday, when he was stricken, Mr. Wilder had been at his office all day. He went home, bathed and shaved, and was preparing for supper when the stroke came. Drs. Wood and McDonald were called but they could do nothing. All the family were at the sick man's bedside last night, except Judge Gardner Wilder, who was in Hawaii. A wireless message advising him of his father's condition was sent and he is expected home tomorrow.

W. C. Wilder was married on the 12th of November, 1861, to Miss Eliza Scott, who survives him. They have four sons, ex-Judge Gardner Wilder, Charles T. Wilder, former Hawaiian Consul at San Francisco; W. C. Wilder, Jr., and Harry Wilder. The beautiful homestead of the family is on Pennsylvania street.

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IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD OF ALL IMPURITIES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

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SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co., The Wailana Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Koolau Sugar Co., The Wailana Sugar Mill Co., The Palton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Pump, Weston's Centrifugal, The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

Dr. H. C. Sloggett, the new President of the Board of Health, presided over the Board meeting yesterday for the first time. An addition to the membership of the Board was made by the presence of Dr. C. L. Garvin, recently commissioned to take the place made vacant by Dr. Sloggett. Dr. Garvin was formerly the executive officer of the Health Department.

Dr. Raymond, representing the Kahikini Ranch Company of Maui, presented an application for the Board to approve the location chosen by Executive Officer Pratt for the establishment of slaughtering pens for the company. The location chosen is at Kahauiki, Kailua. Dr. Raymond said he had made the application in behalf of the company. They intended to bring their cattle to Honolulu from the other islands, butcher them in the new pens and dispose of the meat here. All arrangements to this effect had been made, together with the choosing of the site for the erection of the proper buildings and pens for slaughtering. The Board approved the location and gave permission to the company to use the place as a slaughtering house.

The application of Dr. Byrne for a physician's license was recommended by the examining board, and the recommendation will be made by the Health Department that the license issue.

Dr. Winslow, Government physician on the Koolaula side of this island, sent in a requisition for medical saddlebags in which to carry his medicines on horseback. The greater part of his visits are made on horseback. Dr. Garvin said that granting the request would open up a precedent for allowing a physician who rode in a buggy to requisition a physician's valise.

"Or an umbrella," commented Mr. Mott-Smith.

The request was denied. The old question of securing a supply of palis for the Leper Settlement was again brought up. The executive officer stated that the best way was to drop the matter. The Settlement was now receiving a fair supply.

Mr. Dole said he was opposed to a long term of contract for supplying poi, especially when the prices now asked

for the product were famine prices, and the contract would make a cost to the Board of \$600 a week. He thought the Board should act carefully in the matter and not get tied up with a bad contract. It was stated also that Mr. Magoon, representing the Chinese who took the contract a few weeks since, would not agree to deliver the palis at the Settlement. Upon motion the entire matter was laid on the table, where it will probably die an official death, as it is proposed to make no attempt to carry out the contract.

A letter was received from Kaula relative to the closing up of the Lihue hospital. The writer said that the buildings should be kept from going to ruin, and proposed that a family should move in, whose duty it would be to keep the buildings in a state of preservation. The matter was referred to the executive officer.

A MURDERER BREAKS JAIL

Fujihara, the convicted Japanese murderer, who has been saved from the death penalty on three occasions, has stayed the execution of his sentence by escaping from Hilo jail. Sheriff Andrews of Hawaii sent the following wireless telegram to Hilo yesterday:

"Send by next steamer photograph. Fujihara escaped."

There was no intimation of the time or day when Fujihara got out, but it is presumed that he was missed yesterday morning.

The High Sheriff has no photograph of the murderer.

"We have not been in the habit of taking photographs of men who are to be executed," said the High Sheriff. "Once convicted and sentenced to the death penalty, that is presumed to be the end of them. That man like that might escape is, of course, possible, but it is taken for granted that he is so guarded that he will not escape. I presume Sheriff Andrews has already offered a reward for Fujihara. If he gets into the mountains it may be a long time before he is caught."

Fujihara has features which, once seen, are not easily forgotten. He could be picked out from among a thousand Japanese. His complexion is very light, and his countenance is pleasing. His chest is thrown outward to a marked degree and he holds his head erect upon his shoulders. He is muscular and in walking has the appearance of a well-trained soldier.

The man was waiting in Hilo jail for the Governor to set the day of his execution. The case was recently remanded from the Supreme Court to re-sentence the prisoner. Judge Little did so. The High Sheriff is unaware of the manner in which Fujihara made his escape.

CANE FIRES IN HAMAKUA

Forest fires sweep the Hamakua district of Hawaii, threatening much of the cane crop of the district. Already, according to reports which have been received here, damage to the extent of some 400 acres of cane has been done, and the end is not yet.

The fires began last week and the first reports coming by the returning steamers from Hilo told of the loss of 100 acres of cane by the Ookaia plantation, part of the cane, it being learned later, growing on the Kukulan lands. The trade winds have been blowing with unaccustomed fierceness lately and this has aided the spread of the fires. The long drought has made the entire district as dry as tinder and prepared it for the devouring element. As a result, when the steamer Maui passed along the Hamakua coast, the fire could be seen eating into the forests for a distance of seven miles from the ocean. The entire mountain side was bright with flame and under the fanning of the trades the fire was making headway to the higher levels of the Mauna Kea.

The fires, however, could not be driven away from the plantations entirely and the latest news is to the effect that it again got into the canefields of Ookaia and Kukulan and the second fire covered about 300 acres of cane. This may be exaggerated for the reason that the fighting of the fire is going on all along the borders of the plantations and the reports may have been compiled from sectional reports which twice covered the same territory. The same reports say that the entire force of the Hamakua plantations is out fighting to keep the fire mauka of the cane fields and that there seems to be a good chance that it will be kept out of the other estates.

The extraordinary height of the winds of the past two days has had a marked effect upon the fires and they will probably destroy all the timber on the windward slopes of Mauna Kea before rain falls in sufficient amount to check their advance. Should the fire become unmanageable and the wind shift, there is said to be grave danger that the Pahanui and Hamakua estates will be attacked, and there is, of course, the danger that Honokaa will suffer also from the fire. The fire is considered the most dangerous in many years.

Jewish Wedding.

The first Jewish wedding that ever occurred in the Hawaiian Islands was performed yesterday by the Rabbi Levy of the Geary street temple, San Francisco. The two young people who were made husband and wife were Mr. Gus Schneider, the Hawaiian agent for Brown Brothers of San Francisco, and Miss Millie Stearns of that city. The wedding ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stearns on Alakea street. The ceremony was most impressive. Miss Label and Mr. Frederick Stearns stood up with the bride and groom. The young couple go to Haleiwa.

OFF TO SEE THE M'BRYDE ESTATE

There was a hurrying of hacks and buggies to the Inter-Island wharf last evening shortly before 5 o'clock. The vehicles contained some of the heavyweights of the local financial world, stock brokers and others more or less interested in McBryde Plantation. A little after five the chartered steamer Mikahala left for Elele, Kaula, where the aggregation of financiers will be disembarked, whence they will proceed to McBryde plantation to inspect the condition of the premises. The return will be made on Sunday morning. There was plenty to eat on board and other refreshments, so that the trip across the channel will not be devoid of epicurean pleasures, even if mal-de-mer does set in on the crowd.

Among those representing the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange on the junket are Charles J. Falk, Harry Armistead, A. J. Campbell, J. R. Galt, Fred Lewis, Robert Shingle, J. H. Fisher, others interested in owning stock in the plantation who availed themselves of the invitation were W. G. Cooper, of the First National Bank; F. M. Hatch, Alexander Young, W. R. Graham, A. W. Van Valkenburg, Clifford Kimball, Isaac Dillingham, George W. Potter, John F. Colburn, George Robertson, manager of Brewer & Co.; M. M. O'Shaughnessy of San Francisco. Ed Politi was unable to go on account of pressure of business in Honolulu. Press representatives also went.

Boyd Will Not Borrow.

Superintendent J. H. Boyd of the Department of Public Works has positively refused to borrow money for the completion of the sewer outfall. It will require some \$10,000 or \$12,000 to finish the work, and this sum cannot be had from the public Treasury at this time. He can secure the amount necessary if he will stand good for the amount himself but this he does not care to do, as the amount is required for a public im-

WITH LAW AND FACTS

**Prendergast's Plan
to Make Journal
Readable.**

CONSTITUTION AND THE ORGANIC ACT

**Incorporation With Records De-
sired—Money Gone But Salar-
ies Filed on in Advance.**

The First Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii may die with the week. Again, there may be a prolongation of the session into next week, but with the rapid progress upon the Appropriation bill there seems no reason to believe there will be any longer time spent upon the consideration of the budget. Both Houses will come together next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. By that time the salaries measure will be ready for submission. It has been enrolled and is in shape for the last stages of consideration.

The sessions of the two Houses yesterday were brief, but in the lower branch there was some point. This was disclosed in the statement that the Legislature is once more "broke." This is not actually the case, but the Treasurer's office has accepted the notice of some of the officers of the Houses that they are coming with warrants, and has marked those amounts as "gone." This means that there will be no chance for extravagances during the few days. In fact, the lack of the available coin was brought out by a proposition to add to the bill for the printing of the journal of the House. This plan also developed a desire on the part of Prendergast to give to the readers of the journal a liberal education in the law of the land in so far as it may be gained from the Constitution.

When the House was called to order and the routine business had been got out of the way, Prendergast, who is chairman of the Printing Committee, introduced a resolution providing for the incorporation of the Constitution and the Organic Law of this Territory with the journal of the House when the latter is printed for distribution. There was some merriment aroused by the resolution and there were various suggestions as to other documents which might be instructive and uplifting if they were put into the volume. Representative Dickey failed to catch the purport of the motion at first and seconded it, believing that it meant that the two documents were to be made a part of the volume which is to contain the session laws of the Legislature. When he "got wise" he withdrew his second and the resolution was tabled never to rise again.

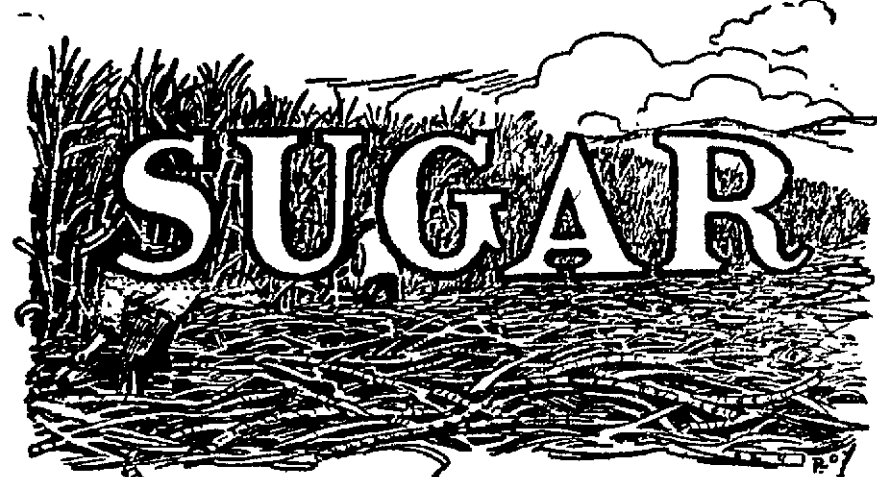
In explaining what was to be done, Prendergast said that arrangements had been made for the printing of the journal, the price to be paid being \$2,500. If there was any more money left of the expense appropriation he thought that it could be used for no better purpose than to print the basic law of the nation and Territory with the journal. The legislator indicated that he expects that the volume which is to contain the words of wisdom dropped by the lawmakers will find many readers, for he explained that he wanted the two documents included, for the reason that frequent reference was made to them in the debates and it would be a hardship for the reader to have to give up his reading every time he came to such reference and go to a library to see what the speaker meant.

It did not take long for the information to reach Prendergast and the House that there was no money for the purpose. Dickey was up at once with a query as to what had become of the appropriation before the end of the session had been reached. There were more salaries to be paid, he said, and then again came the information that there had been the quiet tip given by the officials of the Legislature that they were coming with their pay accounts, and this had been accepted as a mortgage upon the balance, and so had removed it. Beckley said that the cash balance was a dissolving view and that any charge for extra printing would have to go over to the next session of a Legislature.

Despite the glowing picture of the brilliant interest of the volume and the breaking of the thread of the story for the purpose of looking up references, the House would not take kindly to the plan, and on motion of Mahoe put a "rest upon Prendergast's motion. Then the House adjourned until Friday.

THE SENATE.

The second item of interest in the proceedings of the Senate, which occurred but a small part of the morning, was the testimonial to the good work done by the clerk, by Senator Baldwin. It came upon the report of the special committee which had for its duty the examination of the journal and the certification of its correctness, on the motion made some weeks ago when there was an insinuation that the clerk had been "editing" the journal. The report was presented and explained by Senator Baldwin. He said that despite the fact that Chairman Kanaha had not been fit to make the report of the committee, it was due to the clerk that the true state of things be set forth. He continued that the committee had examined into everything and found that there was nothing out of shape, but on



STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES.

Cuba.—The six principal ports—Receipts, 2,600; exports, 8,300; stock, 152,000 tons, against 57,822 tons last year. Centrals grinding 3 against 2 last year.

Europe.—Stocks in Europe, 1,312,000 tons, against 1,194,771 tons last year. Total stocks of Europe and America, 1,733,133 tons, against 1,412,159 tons last year at the same uneven dates, and 1,683,948 tons at the even date of June 1, 1900. The excess of stock is 320,974 tons, against an excess of 310,052 tons last week, and a deficiency of 88,983 tons December 27, 1900.

Raws.—The same conditions prevail in the raw sugar market as for several weeks past. Liberal receipts and extreme dullness are the notable features without pressure to sell and without change in nominal quotations. Holders seem satisfied to wait events, and in the meantime store their sugars when not salable at market quotations. Refiners are indifferent and occasional buyers at current prices for moderate amounts. Altogether the situation is one of midsummer dullness, with no effort at present on the part of any one to make it better or worse. European markets are without movements of any significance, and are also exceedingly dull. Cuban crop receipts fell off and the maximum of the result is not far away or very far from the 600,000 tons originally estimated by ourselves.

Refined.—The absence of increased demand expected at this season of the year is the notable feature. The weather is fine and favorable for sugar consumption, but for some reason the demand keeps backward, and all efforts of refiners to stimulate it are without avail. There are no material changes in selling prices for the week, and if demand could be increased a better state of trade would be the immediate result. As it is, there are no special indications of any important change until the country comes to the front again with increased orders.

Receipts for the week were 44,678 tons, against 64,553 tons last week. Stock increased to 269,133 tons against 263,455 tons last week. Stocks in the United States and Cuba together are 421,133 tons against 217,388 tons at same time last year. There are increased amounts of Java crop shipment now afloat for August arrival, and some portion of these have not yet been disposed of.

FREE TRADE SOON WITH PORTO RICO.

A special session of the Porto Rico Legislature is called for July 4th, to take action on the question of abolishing all duties on merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico, and going into Porto Rico from the United States. It is thought that receipts of the island, independent of duties on imports, will be sufficient to meet expenditures of the government. The provision in the law of April 12, 1900, covering this question, follows: "And whenever the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have voted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the President, he shall make proclamation thereof, and thereupon all tariff duties on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty; and in no event shall any duties be collected after the 1st day of March, 1902, on merchandise and articles going into Porto Rico from the United States, or coming into the United States from Porto Rico."

the contrary that the whole record was excellently kept. The utmost credit was due, he said, to the clerk for the condition of the journal and the shape in which he had kept everything of record. The report of the committee was presented as follows:

Your special committee appointed under a resolution introduced by Senator Kanaha, May 31st, beg leave to report. Said resolution called for the appointment of a committee "to examine and see that the journal of the Senate of the regular session is correct and in due form for transmission to the President, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States."

Your committee have examined the copy of the journal that was to be transmitted to Washington, compared it with the original, and found it to be absolutely correct, and in due form for transmission to Washington.

Respectfully submitted,
H. P. BALDWIN.
D. KALAUOKALANI.
JOHN T. BROWN.
J. D. PARIS.

On motion of Senator C. Brown the report was adopted.

Senator Achi began to express his objections to the method of naming the members of the Conference Committee, saying that there was no member of the Legislature from the Fifth District upon it, to watch over the interests of that portion of the Island. He was called to order as there was nothing before the House, and then, after the Paris resolution, adjournment was had until Friday.

SPEEDY PACERS COME TO TOWN

A large load of horses, consigned to Charles Bellina, arrived on the S. N. Castle yesterday. Included in the bunch are Billy S, a bay pacer, and Frank M, another bay pacer. Both these horses show promise of making race horses of class.

There are also in the lot three pacers that can go around 2:40 and a 3:00 class trotting mare. Besides these animals came three matched teams, a number of roadsters, a saddle horse or two and some mules.

Bellina lost one of his best horses, Topsy, a sorrel pacer, by California Nutwood, on the trip. The animal succumbed to lung fever when entering Honolulu harbor. She had worked a mile in 2:20.

The S. N. Castle also brought a new team of bays for Sheriff Brown and a harness horse, the property of Captain Nollan.

A number of polo ponies belonging to members of the Oahu Polo Club went to Maui on the Claudine yesterday. A match between the Maui and Oahu clubs will be played in the near future on the Valley Island.

The following is clipped from the Breeder and Sportsman of June 22d: Steamplough is the name given a big black pacer gelding that is creating a sensation at Honolulu. He recently came into the hands of C. H. Judd to train and it is said paced a couple of work-out heats a few weeks thereafter in 2:21 and 2:16. His pedigree is not given by the Honolulu papers that devote a large space to his "wonderful speed. He is said to have started in the races there June 11th, particulars of which will probably reach us by the next steamer.

Stephen Allen, trumpeter of Battery G, Third Artillery, was drowned in the bay of San Francisco, while, with a companion, he was rowing from San Salito to Fort Mason. The boat was overturned while the two were changing places.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

G. M. Behring, who claimed to be George M. Pullman's son, has been arrested. This is an old dodge that he has worked before, and often with success.

A big gold brick weighing 1,000 pounds, and valued at \$200,000, has been sent to the Glasgow exposition from the Caribou Mining Company, Caribou, B. C.

Walter Martin and Mary E. Scott, daughter of Henry T. Scott, were married at Burlingame, Cal., under the oaks which surround the home of the bride.

The captain, mate and four seamen of the British bark Falkland, from Tacoma, for Falmouth, were drowned when the ship was wrecked off Penzance, June 22d.

Surrenders of insurgents in Luzon continue, until now there remains but one dangerous organized force in the principal island. The military prisoners have been released.

H. M. Pitt, charged with frauds in connection with government stores in the Philippines, has been acquitted, while four others have been convicted and fined \$1,000 each.

There seems to be no change in the strike conditions in the States, the machinists being certain that they will win, though there have been several resummptions of work.

At the Yale commencement it was announced that the bi-centenary fund would reach \$2,000,000. Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, was made an Honorary Master of Arts.

Max Kershaw, former famous Yale athlete, died in San Francisco, as the result of years of dissipation. He was once the champion pole vaulter of America. He was wealthy.

Walter Salling, a young Californian, has been apprehended in Chicago, where he was caught passing bogus paper. He is anxious to return to the scene of his wrong doing.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew before sailing from New York for his vacation said that he had had many offers of marriage, but that he would not change his condition just now.

While C. J. Bonnington and George Bradford, of Wenatchee, Washington, were hunting they became separated, and soon after Bradford shot his companion, taking him for a bear.

Ernest Still, a bachelor of Glencoe, O. T., has begun a raffle for himself, offering to marry the girl who buys the winning ticket, the proceeds of the raffle to set them up in business.

Mrs. McKinley and her sister, who own some valuable mining property in Nevada, have given an option on it to eastern men at a price said to approximate a half million dollars.

The British Navy League has issued a manifesto saying that the navy has ceased to be supreme and that there are many essentials of a fighting fleet necessary in the Mediterranean fleet.

A Russian girl who entered Wells Grammar School, Boston, last fall, not knowing a word of English, has been graduated, having passed the entire four years' course within the one year.

Mrs. Mary A. B. A. Duke, the wife of a banker of Salvador, who has been living in New York with her mother for three years past, has just learned from newspapers that she has been divorced.

After the wreck of the steamer Lusitania, off Cape Ballard, N. F., the panic among the 457 passengers was such that there was a fight with knives for the places in the boats. All were rescued.

Forged notes aggregating \$20,500, have been discovered by the Akron (O.) Varnish Company. The treasurer of the company is in South Africa. It is feared, as he vanished before the discovery.

Cuba having accepted the Platt amendment, General Miles recommends that one-half the American force now policing the island be withdrawn, and that the work be turned over to the Cubans.

The Fourth of July celebration com-

mittee of Philadelphia, whose invitation of Minister Wu Ting Fang, as the orator of the occasion, caused some cautious comment, refused to withdraw the invitation.

The Oregon and Oriental Steamship Company is planning to establish a line of steamers to trade with the Orient through the Suez canal, as time will be saved by sending the merchandise by that route.

The Republicans of Ohio have completed their ticket, as follows: For governor, George K. Nash; lieutenant governor, Carl L. Nipper; supreme judge, J. L. Price; attorney general, John M. Sheets.

Justice Jerome, of New York, who was the foremost of the vice crusaders, has quit, as the committee of fifteen of Tammany would not follow up the work, and he says now the city will be a wide open one.

P. D. Cunningham, United States boundary commissioner, while on the Rio Grande river, was bitten by a water moccasin snake, and was four days getting to medical attendance. He may not recover.

Charles L. Roller, the alleged forger, who was arrested in California and taken to Newark, to be tried on twelve indictments, has jumped his bonds, and his bondsmen have been called upon to forfeit \$10,000.

At a meeting of the Chinese-American Missionary Society at Philadelphia, protests were entered against Minister Wu Ting Fang speaking at the Fourth of July exercises. Minister Wu, however, spoke.

While police were investigating the suicide of H. S. Church, a Louisville grocer, they found the body of Mrs. Emily Stuart, who had only recently bought an interest in the former's store, in a closet, she having been choked to death.

Rev. Arthur Smith, the missionary and author, preaching at Tien-tsin on the anniversary of the relief of that city (June 24th), said he thoroughly agreed with Sir Robert Hart in the statement that unless there was a complete regeneration in China in a few years the country would be menaced by 20,000,000 Boxers. The Chinese would never forget that the Boxer movement was fully approved by the court.

WRECKED ON CHESTERFIELD REEF.

Nobody can tell the following story better than the writer tells it himself.

"In 1891," he says, "I first experienced the miseries of acute indigestion. I was obliged to knock off work, and suffered agonies for two months. Then I felt slightly better and went back to my post at the North Brisbane Fire Brigade Station, and stayed there until the great flood in 1893.

"Then I had a terribly severe relapse which laid me down for ten months, seven weeks of it being spent in the hospital.

"Several doctors attended me, but they failed to effect a cure.

"Yet at the end of ten months I felt somewhat better, and being of an energetic disposition, I started in to work again.

"I managed to keep at it for six months, and then collapsed completely, and resigned my position in the brigade.

"On returning home several of my friends urged me to put faith in Segel's Syrup, and in that only, saying they had known it to cure cases as bad as mine. 'Don't be down-hearted,' they said.

"On this I began using Segel's Syrup (and Segel's Pills occasionally) and gradually got better. When I had taken about twelve bottles in all, I was so much better I accepted a position as mate in a ship going to trade in the islands—taking a supply of Syrup with me.

"We sailed on the 24th of October, 1894, and on the 9th we struck Chesterfield Reef, Long Island, and were wrecked, but all hands were saved. The captain and four blacks took to one of the boats, and reached Mackay in safety, whilst I and seven blacks landed on Long Island, where we remained thirty-two days, until we were rescued by the 'Pylades' man-of-war, and taken on to Sydney.

"Fortunately we were able to obtain enough provisions from the wreck to maintain us while we were on the island.

"I must mention that I kept on using Segel's Syrup until we got to Sydney and then I was quite restored to health and have been perfectly well ever since.

"My health is now splendid, my appetite is excellent, and all the bad symptoms I once had are gone like an ugly dream after morning breaks.

"My wife uses the medicine for a milder form of indigestion than mine was, and is as firm a believer in it as I am.

"I will name a few of the peculiarities of the aggravating and dangerous disease as it affected me. There was always a bad taste in my mouth, my breath was bad and I used to retch frequently after eating. I belched continually lost flesh, and had thin lantern jaws.

"Scores of friends and acquaintances can testify to the truth of what I have said. It is certain that Mother Segel's Syrup cured me when all other medicines and forms of treatment proved to be no good, and I have to thank the Syrup only for the fact that I am now a strong healthy man. I have now been nearly three years in the employment of the Queensland Meat Company, but my home is at the address given below."

A. C. BACKMANN
Myrtle Villa, George street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q., September 6th, 1900.

Booked for Hilo and Way Ports.

All accommodations on Wilder's steamer Kinau, sailing tomorrow at noon for Hilo and way ports, are taken. The following is a list of those who have engaged passage to the Big Island: C. C. Spencer, R. S. Ogilvie, Mrs. F. Waterhouse, Mrs. Danford, Mrs. W. B. Wallima and wife, Mrs. Mary C. C. M. J. Taner, Clive Davies and wife, J. C. Ridgway, W. Booth, A. F. Judd and wife, J. T. Leason, E. A. Knudson and servant W. H. Rock, E. J. Harder, W. H. Mixer, Allen Nott, Miss C. E. Brav, Mrs. J. C. Brown, Miss L. Horner, Miss J. N. H. T. Aoki, L. Cheong, J. Cummins, E. R. Stackable, Miss Julia Diaz, Miss Bendixen, Mrs. C. Steele, Master E. Kaohi, E. J. B. Kaohi, David Kock, Kaohi, E. J. B. Kaohi, L. Mahika, K. K. Kooloa, E. B. Turner and wife, Miss Ellen Kalawa, Miss Nawaha, Rev. S. Olowa, Mrs. Gough, Miss A. Perry, J. E. Van Gieson and wife, A. L. Thomson, B. J. Zabriskie and

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP AT ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGULAR SRT is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot, LANNON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

HONOLULU
Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after
MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.		For Japan and China.	
PERU	JULY 9	CHINA	JULY 9
COPTIC	JULY 19	DORIC	JULY 21
AMERICA MARU	JULY 21	NIPPON MARU	JULY 21
PEKING	AUG. 1	PERU	AUG. 1
GALIC	AUG. 12	COPTIC	AUG. 1
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
CHINA	AUG. 27	PEKING	AUG. 2
DORIC	SEPT. 1	GALIC	SEPT. 1
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 11	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11
PERU	SEPT. 11	CHINA	SEPT. 11
COPTIC	OCT. 1	DORIC	SEPT. 11
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1	NIPPON MARU	OCT. 1
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 5		

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION APPLY TO

H Hackfeld & Co., Ltd

AGENTS.

wife, Miss R. Richardson, Miss K. Cornwall, Master C. Ahrens, Miss E. Kaohi, Mrs. F. Nauha, Miss J. C. Carlson, S. M. Ballou and wife, Mrs. W. T. Paty, Miss M. E. Paty, Master W. W. Paty, Charles Simpson, Dr. William Peters and wife, Mrs. Barlowitz, Miss J. Quinn and Miss A. Quinn.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from chol-

era infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Beeson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BANK OF HAWAII LIMITED.

Condition at the close of business June 29, 1901.

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,084,408.53
Call loans and overdrafts	245,678.27
Bonds	278,555.00
Lease safe deposit building and office furniture	530.00
Other assets	10,710.77
Due from banks	66,057.29
Government warrants	975.93
Exchange on hand	2,108.20
Cash	532,280.33
	\$2,199,301.65

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$ 600,000.00
Reserve account	50,000.00
Undivided profits	142,728.74
Deposits	1,268,338.78
Due to other banks	134,615.13
Dividends unpaid	1,724.00
	\$2,199,301.65

I, C. H. COOKE, Cashier, do solemnly swear the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Examined and found correct: J. A. McCANDLESS, CHAS. H. ATHERTON, Directors.

GEO. R. CARTER, Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of July, A. D. 1901.

ROYAL D. MEAD, Notary Public, First Judicial District.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of certain mortgage made by George Washington Smith and Elizabeth K. Smith, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to John Emmeluth, of said Honolulu, dated the 28th day of July, 1900, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 215, page 436:

Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, for non-payment of principal and interest;

And also that after the expiration of three consecutive weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Dated Honolulu, T. H. July 3, 1901.

JOHN EMMEUTH, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. An undivided half interest in and to the land described in Royal Patent 2293, L. C. A. 7364, to Kekahawai, situated at Keahou, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, containing an area of 1.3 acres.

2. An undivided half interest in and to the land described in Royal Patent 4497, L. C. A. 8559, Apana 2, to C. K. Kama, situated at Mananaki, Ewa, Island of Oahu, containing an area of 24-100 of an acre.

2294—July 5, 12, 19.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, THIRD CIRCUIT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

In the matter of the Estate of J. W. H. Kaopua, of Waimea, Hawaii, deceased, intestate. At Chambers, In Probate.

The accounts of Henry Smith, administrator of said estate, together with a petition asking that said accounts be examined and approved, and for distribution and an order discharging him and his sureties from further responsibility as such, having been presented to this court; notice is hereby given that:

Wednesday, the 51st day of July, 1901, at 12 o'clock a. m., in the courthouse at Kailua, Hawaii, be and hereby is appointed the time and place for hearing said application and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

By the Court, M. F. SCOTT, Clerk.

Kailua, Hawaii, June 17, 1901.

2295—June 25, July 2, 9, 15.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situated in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunakakai, Honolulu and Kaunakakai.

J. A. MAGUIRE.

Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901.

2289, to Aug. 20.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WARTEE has this day withdrawn from the firm of Lin Sing Wai Company, doing business as rice planters at Mokuleia, Oahu, and admitting Wong Mow Leong, of said Mokuleia, as a member of said firm, Lin Sing Wai Company.

By L. A. KOW, 2297-21.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, July 9.
P. M. S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, from Hong-kong, June 18; Yokohama, June 23.
Am. bk. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, 11-13 days from San Francisco with general merchandise.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, ten and one-half days from San Francisco.
Am. schr. Sehorne, Peterson, forty-three days from Iquique with nitrates.
Am. bk. Rufus E. Wood, McLeod, from Newcastle with coal.
Am. bk. St. James, Tapley, fifty-three days from Newcastle; dismasted in a gale.
I. I. stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapa.
I. I. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Waimea.
I. I. stmr. Neeau, Wyman, from Koloa.
I. I. stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Makaweli.
I. I. stmr. Waialeale, Pitts, from Kukuhaele.
W. stmr. Kinan, Clarke, from Hilo.
W. stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Schr. Concord, from sea.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, July 9.

I. I. stmr. Iwalani, Greene, for Honolulu.
I. I. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa and Hanalei.
W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Lahaina, Kahului and way ports.
W. stmr. Lehua, for Kaunakakai and other ports.
W. stmr. Mekohi, for Lahaina.
Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Hanson, for San Francisco with sugar.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

P. M. S. S. Peru, Pillsbury, for San Francisco.
P. M. S. S. Colon, Mackinnon, for San Francisco.
W. stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Hawaii.
I. I. stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Hanalei.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

Am. sp. Governor Robie, Harrington, for the Sound.
W. stmr. Kinan, Clarke, for Hilo and way ports.
I. I. stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kailua.
W. stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Hawaii ports.
I. I. stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapa.

MARRIED.

SLEMONS-BURDICK—In this city, June 9th, 1901, at the residence of A. B. Woods, Nuuanu avenue, Rev. G. L. Pearson officiating, Harry Maxwell Slemons to Miss Lura Lee Burdick, of Sturgis, Mich.

Shipping Notes.

The bark St. James, which arrived on Wednesday, having been dismasted in a gale in southern waters, was formerly commanded by Captain Banfield, of the freighter Hawaiian.

The ruling of Shipping Commissioner Boyd, requiring the crew of the O. J. Olsen to be paid off while the vessel is lying in an open roadway, has excited considerable discussion among skippers in this port. Once the crew is paid off they leave the vessel, and she is left lying unmanned in dangerous proximity to a reef upon which she is liable to be wrecked in heavy weather. The captain's claim is that a vessel in an open roadway should be exempt, and should be permitted to retain her crew.

The little Island schooner Concord sailed for Hanalei on Wednesday afternoon with a heavy load on deck and very little in her hold. The result was that after she had gone but a little way beyond Koko Head she was compelled to put back to port or run the risk of being turned turtle. She anchored off Waikiki on Wednesday night, and came into the harbor yesterday morning. She will have to take a heavier load in her hold before she can again venture to sea.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 11, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
MERCANTILE.				
O. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	425	
N. S. Bach's Dry Goods	50,000	100		100
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	300,000	50		45
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	25	25 1/2
Honolulu	1,750,000	100		80 1/2
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		80 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		28
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		16 1/2
Honolulu	2,000,000	100		20
Kahala	500,000	20		20
Kihel Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50		11
Kipahulu	100,000	100		105
Kohala	500,000	100		10
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100		10
McBryde & Co., Ltd.	822,500	20		9
Nahiku Sugar Co.	1,650,000	20		10 1/2
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	18 1/2	18 1/2
Okeana	500,000	20		14
Olas Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,500	20		14 1/2
Pala	2,500,000	100		15
Panama Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100		15 1/2
Pacific	500,000	100		27 1/2
Pala	750,000	100		10 1/2
Pepee	2,000,000	100		10 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100		8 1/2
Waialua	700,000	100		17 1/2
Waianae	125,000	100		14 1/2
Waimea	125,000	100		8 1/2
STAMPING CO.				
Wilder & Co.	500,000	100		100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		100
Hon. B. T. & L. Co.	250,000	100		100
Marine Telephone Co.	30,000	10		9
R. & C. Co.	1,750,000	100		10
Electric & Tel. Co.	150,000	100		65
BANKS.				
National Bank	1,000,000	100		105
Commercial Bank	1,000,000	100		102 1/2
Haw. Gov. S. S. Co.	100,000	100		100
Hon. & T. L. Co.	100,000	100		100
Ewa Plantation Co.	100,000	100		100
O. R. & L. Co.	100,000	100		100
Olas Plant. Co.	100,000	100		100
Waialua Agr. Co.	100,000	100		100
SALES.				
Morning Session—One hundred Olas, 100,000.				
Between Boards—Eight Oahu, 512,000.				
30 Waialua, 500.				

2294—July 5, 12, 19.

GOING BACK TO THE MAINLAND

Dr. Everman Carried Aboard the Peru on a Stretcher Yesterday.

Dr. B. W. Everman, chief ichthyologist of the United States Fish Commission, was carried aboard the steamer Peru yesterday on a stretcher. Within a week after his arrival in the islands Dr. Everman, who came as the expert in his line with the party which is headed by Dr. David Starr Jordan, was stricken with a serious attack of dysentery. His physicians struggled with the ailment but finally advised that he leave the island and the hope that in a cooler climate he would find relief. Dr. Everman was accompanied by one of the volunteer members of the party, Mr. Nicholas of New York, and is attended by a trained nurse. In addition to this he will have the closest attention from W. A. Redenburg, of the Civil Service Commission and Chief Examiner Service of that body, who are old friends and who were among the passengers on the Peru.

Upon his arrival at San Francisco Dr. Everman will be taken to the home of Dr. Jordan at Palo Alto. The house has been placed at his disposal and he will be joined there by friends from Washington, who will endeavor to nurse him back to health in the ideal climate of Palo Alto. Dr. Jordan will leave for home in the Mariposa, which will sail July 10th. His departure will not hinder the work of the party as his place at the head of it will be taken by Prof. Jenkins, who holds the chair of zoology at Stanford. Dr. Jenkins was here in 1900 and then made one of the largest collections of fishes ever made from these waters.

Among the other passengers who left in the Peru were Mr. MacLennan, of the U. S. Treasury department, his son who was connected with the First National Bank and his daughter, who was taken with her. The Federal officials were out in force to bid farewell to the departing

PREY OF THE WILD WINDS

Another Vehicle is Blown Over the Pali.

NARROW ESCAPE AT PRECIPICE

James Tuthill's Horse Severed From Buggy by Force of a Mighty Gale.

Yesterday afternoon the town was excited by a freely-circulated report to the effect that a horse and buggy had been blown over the Pali.

That the rumor was not entirely devoid of foundation is shown by the following statement made by Charles Kammann, an advertiser reporter last night:

"Yesterday afternoon I and Mr. Rubenstein of Hyman Bros. attempted to drive over the Pali to Koolau in a buggy. There was a terrific wind blowing and it was impossible to make any headway against it. Finally we decided to abandon our journey and return to town. As we were turning round a native approached us and warned us not to try to cross the Pali, stating that one horse and buggy had already been blown over. On hearing this I left Mr. Rubenstein in charge of our rig and started to find out if the native's story were true. The wind was blowing so strongly that I could only make headway by crawling on my hands and knees. The air was filled with blinding dust and quantities of small gravel which made it impossible to look up from the ground.

"After a while I caught sight of a buggy lying at the bottom of a declivity on the left hand side of the road, just before coming to the precipice proper. The top part of the buggy was badly smashed. I then returned to our buggy and we drove back to town."

Last night W. S. Withers, of the Honolulu Stock Yards stated that the despoiled buggy had been hired by James Tuthill, from the Stock Yards stables. Regarding the accident he said as follows:

"Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Tuthill came to me with the statement that on arriving at the Pali he had found the force of the wind so great that it was impossible to round the point. He therefore turned his horse's head with the intention of returning to town when a gust of extraordinary strength tore the horse from the buggy and dashed the vehicle against the face of the cliff. Mr. Tuthill caught the horse and had it returned to me with its harness and broken traces.

"I immediately sent one of our most reliable men to bring the buggy back. After a time he returned and related that he had seen the buggy but that the wind was blowing so strongly that it was absolutely impossible to stand against it. He said that he made repeated attempts to reach the rig by crawling on his hands and knees but was obliged to desist for fear of his own life, so fierce was the fury of the gale."

GOING BACK TO THE MAINLAND

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civil service commissioner and the examiner, while the many friends of former surveyor of port headquarters were represented. John T. McCrossen, the engineer, was one of the outgoing passengers, being on the way to San Francisco on a flying trip, his plane being to get back in the same ship if possible. A. F. Prosser of Kauai, who will make a month's visit in the East was liberally decked with flowers.

The departure of the Rev. Mr. Kincaid for his vacation in San Francisco drew to the dock many of his parishioners and he was given a most tender and touching aloha.

One of the pleasing incidents was the farewell given Miss Kinney, one of the teachers at Kamehameha Schools, who goes to the Coast for her vacation. A large number of the girls from the school visited the ship and covered their teacher with flowers and then gathered on the dock and sang several songs, many of them shedding tears over Aloha Oe. The quarantine regulations of Dr. Coffey, by which the effects of the second class passengers were first fumigated were put in force and eighty-six pieces were put through the formal process. In addition to this the first-class passengers were lined up in the saloon and inspected.

BOOMING HAWAIIAN COFFEE

Executive Departments Are Considering the Use of it.

The efforts of Senator Paris to find a market for the coffee of Hawaii have not been directed solely to the passage of resolutions or recommendation, which are to be sent to Congress. Some time ago he wrote to Washington to see if the coffee of these islands might not be made the standard for use by all Governmental consumers. The following letters are self-explanatory:

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, July 10th, 1901.
The Honorable J. D. Parks, Senate, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir—I am directed by the Acting-Governor to enclose a copy of the letter from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to his suggestion that the U. S. Government buy its coffee from Hawaiian coffee growers.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. G. HAWES, JR., Private Secretary to the Governor.

Department of the Interior, Washington, June 13th, 1901.

The Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir—Your letter of the 4th instant has been received, calling attention to the fact that, owing to the low prices obtained by coffee growers in Hawaii during the past two years, it has been difficult for the small growers to make a living, and unless some relief is afforded, they will be obliged to abandon their plantations.

In calling attention to the matter, you state that, in event of it not being practicable for Congress to afford relief, the Government authorize the purchase for its use the coffee grown in Hawaii.

In response thereto, I have to state that copies of your letter have been forwarded to the heads of the several Executive Departments for such action as may be practicable.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM.

Here lies the body Of little Bub Jones;

He ate ten green mangoes And swallowed the stones.

A PALE-FACE GIRL

may be almost safely set down as wanting red in her blood.

If subject to dizziness, fainting, shortness of breath on slight exertion, no doubt remains.

To want red in the blood is to fail of the good of one's food.

Her food is not nourishing her. She needs a change.

The easiest change she can get, and one of the best, is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

It gives her the upper hand in the contest—her food is the upper hand now—she is pale no more.

Scott & Bowne, 45 Pearl Street, New York.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made, and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 22, 1901.

June 23, July 5, 11, 19, 25, Aug. 2, 8, 14, 20.

Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the 'great month's business' ever since we have taken the price-knife and slanted the prices down to the amazing value which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been a dollar or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to